INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,262—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1898.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	26th Mar.
* SHANNON	4193	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson	9th "
* CLYDE	4199	E.H. Gordon	16th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	F. Cole	23rd "
* SHANNON	4193	J. R. Lendon	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	.....	21st "
† SHANNON	4189	J. R. Lendon	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	11th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	18th "
† SHANNON	4189	J. R Lendon	25th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson	2nd July.
† CLYDE	4099	E. Gordon	9th "
B.M.L EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† SHANNON	4189	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	.....	30th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE S. S. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st April 1898.
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 650	Rs. 350	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	12th April 1898.
GISELA	L. relich	4,253	12th May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	24th March.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. March 21, 1898.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—91, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same for wadad concealed.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR

Messrs. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

[illegible]RINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

[illegible]AY & CO., Calcutta.

[illegible]KERS AND AGENTS.

[illegible]NGER DEPARTMENT

[illegible]AGES booked without most favourable terms. [illegible]ith special attention to

[illegible]NTINENTAL RAIL-

[illegible]RIES, &c.,

[illegible]AFTS

[illegible]or-

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th March, 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English Mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 24th March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah in the foregoingor any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th April, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 25th March, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 8th April, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "MATSUYAMA MARU," Captain J. NIREI, 2,958 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 24th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd March, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
OCEANIEN	4,349	Schmits	12th April, 1898.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flanelin	7th April.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Special Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balances does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.



"HEART LABELLED" BRANDIES.

THE FINEST IN THE MARKET.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Mature for Medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 0	7 4
Do. do.	per pint.	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit	,,	42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg Brandy"	,,	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	,,	24 0	27 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS



CABIN TRUNKS & BAGS.

CABIN TRUNKS, Rs. 12-8. | WARM SUITS, ULSTERS, DRESSING GOWNS. | FLANNEL SUITS, Rs. 30.

ASQUITH & LORD,

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

WINES AND SPIRITS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH OILMAN'S STORES.
EARTHENWARE.
GLASSWARE.
ELECTROPLATEDWARE.
OIL STOVES.
PARLOUR GAMES.

GOLD JEWELLERY.
LEATHER GOODS.
TOILET REQUISITES.
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
STATIONERY.
TOYS.
MUSICAL BOXES.
CHINAWARE.

CUTLERY.
LAMPS.
OUTDOOR GAMES.
DIAMOND JEWELLERY.
SILVER JEWELLERY.
PERFUMERY.
TRUNKS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

GLADSTONE BAGS.
OILED LINEN BAGS.
HOLDALLS.
RUG STRAPS.
MONEY PURSES.
BRANDY FLASKS.
BATHING TUBS.
POCKET FILTERS.
TIFFIN BASKETS.
WRITING CASES.
CAMP BEDS.
TRUNKS.

BONNET BOXES.
HAND BAGS.
SOVEREIGN CASES.
SPONGE BAGS.
FILTERS.
LAMPS IN CASES.
WATER BOTTLES.
STATIONERY.
ENAMEL WARE.
PROVISIONS.
CAMP CHAIRS.
ICE REFRIGERATORS.
HAT BOXES.

COURIER BAGS.
TOILET REQUISITES.
SPONGES.
DRESSING CASES.
LAMPS.
TRAVELLING ICE BOXES.
RAILWAY READING LAMPS.
TOURIST CASES.
SPIRITS.
CAMP TABLES.
CAMP STOVES.
PORTMANTEAUX.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

DO NOT

SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 22s. 6d. per annum. All Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset Street, London, E.C.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. a.
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Imuian Primer	250 0	23 0 per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0 "
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12 "
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8 "
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8 "
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0 "
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0 "
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8 "
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8 "
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8 "
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0 "
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8 "
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0 "
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0 "

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

CHEMISTS TO  H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1898.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.



ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

Price, Rs. 6-0, Postage, As. 6.

New Cheap Edition with additional pictures.

LORD ROBERTS' 41 YEARS IN INDIA, RS. 6-0.

Owing to the great success of this work a new edition will be issued in May next, fully illustrated with all the pictures included in the 2-volume library edition, and with several additional portraits.

The work will be strongly bound in crimson cloth and stamped in relief on the back and front. Copies will be supplied in strict rotation as ordered.

The immense popularity of the book is proved by the fact that 27 editions of the work have been sold.

COLONIAL SERIES OF READABLE BOOKS.

Price, Re. 1-8 Each Volume.

The Secret of Madame de Monluc. By the Author of "Mdlle. Mori."
Dumps. By Mrs. Parr, Author of "Adam and Eve."
A Lost Illusion. By Leslie Keith.
The Plan of Campaign. By Mabel Robinson.
A Double Knot. By G. Manville Fenn.
In Tent and Bungalow. By the Author of "Indian Idylls."
The Stone Dragon. By Murray Gilchrist.
Jack's Father. By W. E. Norris.
A Vicar's Wife. By Evelyn Dickinson.
Jim B., A Story. By F. S. Carew.
A Reverend Gentleman. By J. M. Cobban.
The Poison of Asps. By R. Orton Prowse.
Alderdene:
Only a Guard-Room Dog. By Mrs. Cuthell, with 16 Illustrations by W. Parkinson.
Children of this World. By Ellen F. Pinsent.
A Cavalier's Ladye. By Mrs. Dicker.
Hepsy Gipsy. By L. T. Meade.
Toddleben's Hero. By M. M. Blake. With 36 Illustrations.
The Gods give my Donkey Wings. By Angus Evan Abbott.
My Stewardship. By E. M'Queen Gray.
My Land of Beulah. By Mrs. Leith Adams.
Jaco Treloar. By J. H. Pearce, Author of "Esther Pentreath."

Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., draw attention to the exceptionally LOW PRICE at which the above Colonial Volumes are sold viz., Re. 1-8 per Volume. The ordinary price for the series is Rs. 2-0.

Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.

THE YOUNG MEN'S MISSION

CONTINUES EVERY NIGHT

UNTIL SUNDAY,

8-30 Sharp.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1897, at the Rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per Annum plus one per cent. Bonus, and will be payable on and after the 25th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant.

By Order of the Board,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1898.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

BRIGADE-SURGEON Lieut.-Col. T. S. WEIR will DELIVER a LECTURE at the above Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1898, Time 5-30 P.M.

SUBJECT:—THE PLAGUE in BOMBAY.

Members, their families and friends are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

A SETTLEMENT will be made with the Highest Bidder at an AUCTION to be held at noon on TUESDAY, the 5th April, 1898, of the Abkari Revenue of the Bhopal State by the Financial Naib Vazeer at Bhopal.

SYED AMZAD HUSAIN,
Private Secretary.

Dated Bhopal, the 22nd March, 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT THAKURDWAR AND MOOGBHAT, NEAR KANDEWADI.

By order of Bai Dewkabai, widow of Dayal Dharsey, and the appointed guardian for Vallubhdas Dayal and Govindjee Waljee, minors, by virtue of Judge's order, dated 7th October, 1897, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned days, the following immoveable properties, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sunder Ramchundra, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 16th October, 1895, made between Sunder Ramchundra, the mortgagor, and Waljee Dharsee (since deceased), the mortgagee.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 24th March, 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

LOT No. 1—Firstly, all that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay in the oart called Dawalkhan near Thakurdwar in the street called Khattarwadi Lane on the western side thereof, containing by admeasurement about twenty-seven feet in breadth and one hundred and one feet in length, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 149, new No. 1121, old Survey No. 439, and new Survey No. 7564, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1637, and street No. 7, and bounded on the east by the Khatterwadi Lane, aforesaid, on the west by the oart of Haji Ibrahim Jitekar, on the north by the house of the late Balkrishna Kanoba, and on the south by the house of Ramchundra Kashinath.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 25th March, 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

LOT No. 2—Secondly, all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the cocoanuts and other trees growing thereon, and with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of the public passage in Moogbhat, near Kandewadi, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 152, and new Survey No. 7597, and by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 595 and street No. 53, and admeasuring about 155 and five-ninths square yards, and now in the occupation of the said Sunder Ramchundra and his tenants, and bounded on the east by the property of Vishwanath Laxumanjee, on the west by a public passage, on the south by the property of Trimbak Babulji, and on the north by the property of Ranebord Babulji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, solicitors to the vendor, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th March, 1898.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, &c., (in separate classes) for the Byculla Schools, for 1898-99, will be further received up to FRIDAY, 25th March, 1898.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY, 28th March, 1898, at 5 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of the members of the Society is particularly requested.

The DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY, Vice-Patron, in the Chair.

CHARLES M. BARHAM,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 21st March, 1898.

ESTATE COLONEL WALTER SCOTT PEAT.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII of 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late WALTER SCOTT PEAT, COLONEL, Bombay Staff Corps, who died at West Kensington, London, in the County of Middlesex, on the 22nd April, 1897, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, a Member of the firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 18th March, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

The NIGHT of the GODS forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

The price of the complete work is £2-12-6.

To be had from the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or orders can be registered by the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain—Crete.
11. Mayvns, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis as Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.
THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Shoes of Swiftness
10. Buddha's Footpri
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Frot.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.
22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-Go.
32. The Wings of Kronos.
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.
KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D & D
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae.
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).
THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ᴍᴍᴍ
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.
THE MOUNTAIN.
. Atlas.
3. Meru.
2. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.
THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinchvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's box.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.
RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a celluxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit, d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit? Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudié, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songé.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprises du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif.'—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—Fevrier, 96.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

All early applicants will receive A

COLORED PORTRAIT ON GOLD MOUNT OF

H. M. THE QUEEN

by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of

"BEEHIVE BRANDY"

To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES,

SHIPPED BY

MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,

Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.

(ESTABLISHED 1743.)

DRY IMPERIAL.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ......Rs. 90
Per case of 2 doz. Pints......... " 96

USED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

LEBEAU.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ......Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. Pints .... " 74

This Wine is supplied to

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS,

A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ......Rs. 56
Per case of 2 doz. Pints......... " 60

Fresh Consignments of the above to Hand.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
33, Hummum Street, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED

£12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL UNDER THE NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
unquestionable Security
being the principal
Features of the Oriental.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single, (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Managers

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

41, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for Short Term Deposits.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager

Bombay 20th July 1897

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

[illegible] Street, Bombay, and at 21, Dalhousie Square, [illegible].

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............. £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific" Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.

RHEINPROVINZ

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 5
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	"
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Number varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	" 4
Third do.	" 2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	[illegible]
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	[illegible]

"BOMBAY GA[illegible]

OVERLAND [illegible]

Per Annum [illegible]
Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly [illegible]

"BOMB[illegible]

WEEK[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,255
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,170
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{ 10,000 } { 15,000 }	100	{ 100 } { 75 }	10 p.c.	118
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank Indiafa	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	285

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	11'56
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	155
roach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
ort	150	8,500	500	'25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	347½
Munmar M	000	250	a	15	205
New Berar	00	500	000	dvd Rs45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	161½
Prince of Wales	100	500	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkert	—	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,008

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Halfyearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,600
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	87½	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	580
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.70	1,660
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	795
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	980
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	550
Gooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	025
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,015
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.40	515
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	545xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	570
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	565
Hinghunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	685xd
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	800
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	480
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,040
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	640xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	217½
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	820
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	222½xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,060
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,450
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	192 1-2
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2060
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	330
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	860
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	2040
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	330
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	600	500	dvdRs.15	625
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	660
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	255
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,600	2,500	1,500	300	6,000xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,515xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	57
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	235
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A, Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	170
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	352
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	74
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvdRs20	460
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	49½
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,0335
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	157
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-4
China Leaf	,,	24-2
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-3
Do. do. new	,,	24-1
Australian, bar Gold 100	,,	24-4
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-2
Sovereigns	,,	15-3
Do. Dragons	,,	15-8
Bar Silver 17	,,	70-12
Do. 17½	,,	70-16

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m., Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 0-11m., 0-53a. Low water, 6-10m., 6-27a.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Secretariat, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, meeting of urgency, 3 p.m.
Meeting of debenture-holders of Aurungabad Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Victoria Buildings, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Sabarmati left the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Candia left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 5 o'clock, this afternoon.

POSTPONEMENT OF MR. KABRAJI'S READINGS FROM BHOLO DOLO.—We are requested to announce that Mr. Kabraji's next reading from "Bholo Dolo," fixed for Sunday, the 27th, has been postponed until further notice.

BILLINGSGATE.—Surgeon-Captain Hojel, Resident Surgeon of St. George's Hospital, made a complaint to the police that an in-patient, by name Joseph Jolly, an European, reported to be suffering from slight rheumatism, had been using disgusting language. His unsavoury eloquence could not be stemmed in spite of every warning. Jolly was removed from hospital by Constable Henry Brewin, and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, declaring him a vagrant, sent him to the work-house.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SPORTSMEN.—At the station of Moomra, near Tanna, a tiger has been doing much mischief among cattle, and a correspondent suggests that some Bombay sportsmen would do well to spend a day or two in chasing the brute. Soon after dusk, he prowls about the skirts of the village and ventures on attacking human beings. Fortunately a man escaped in a miraculous manner from being killed, and he was the means of giving information to the people to be aware of the danger that they might run into by venturing beyond the limits of the village.

A PARSI TIGER-SLAYER.—Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Wacha, Private Secretary to the Dewan of Hyderabad, hearing that tigers were doing havoc among cattle in the jungles belonging to the Dewan, proceeded with a party of friends to see if he could not succeed in destroying the dangerous animals. Within a very short time of his arrival there he arranged with a number of beaters to drive the tigers to the redezvous, where, by a well-directed aim, he despatched a full-grown tiger. On the following day he succeeded in laying down another monster beast. It is reported that there are several others, which it is the intention of Mr. Furdoonjee to kill.

PARSI CHARITY.—At the third day's "Oothamna" ceremony, solemnized after the death of Mr. Jehangir Rustomji Mody, the sum of Rs. 16,970 was set apart for philanthropic purposes, Rs. 15,000 were subscribed out of the funds of the deceased gentleman, Rs. 12,000 of which are to be devoted to building residential quarters for poor Parsee families, who will be charged only a nominal rental for the occupation thereof and Rs. 3,000 to be given in trust to the Parsi Punchayet, with the condition that the interest accruing thereon be spent in defraying the expenses of a dinner to the inmates of the Parsi Asylum at Chowpatty every year on the anniversary day of the late Mr. Mody. Smaller sums are also given away to various other charitable institutions, and Rs. 375 for the Parsi Fever Hospital.

WIZARDS AND THIEVES.—In regard to the theft in Navibli, in Lower Damaun, says our local correspondent, Mr. Menez, the Chief of the Police, sent, on Monday, for all the neighbouring sootars, the castemen of Chubba Narron, who has been robbed of ornaments, and first gave them rice and then took all of them in about eight carts to Marwar, a distance of three miles, ostensibly to consult an oracle as to the theft of the ornaments. At Marwar an old Mohomedan, carrying the pretensions of an oracle, was consulted. The Mohamedan, after repeating his incantations, scanned the faces of the numerous visitors before him, and pointed out a lad of the sootar caste as the thief. The police thereupon took then and there the lad in their charge, and after *samjaoing* him, succeeded in inducing the lad to disgorge everyone of the missing ornaments.

MISSION TO YOUNG MEN.—Since the 17th instant, Mr. Handley Bird, of Coimbatore, has been conducting a Mission to young men at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder. The meetings, which have been well attended, have begun at 8-30, each evening, and have lasted about an hour. The great interest taken in this evangelistic effort has resulted in a decision to continue the mission, which was to close last night, until Sunday evening next. Mr. Bird—who preaches without the aid of visible notes—is a fluent and powerful speaker, and his zeal, eloquence, and earnestness are at once noted by those who hear his addresses. Originality without eccentricity marks Mr. Bird's exposition of the Scripture, and his illustrations are homely and telling. It is confidently anticipated by the promoters of the mission that deep and permanent effects will be left behind by its agency.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SHIP'S LABOURER.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Haines Road, on view of the body of Keshow Purshotam, a ship's labourer, aged sixteen years, residing at Foras Road. About ten or twelve days ago, the deceased was engaged on board a steamer in the Victoria Dock, loading bags of grain along with several other labourers. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as he was lifting up a bag, he accidentally had his right wrist sprained. On the following day, the whole of the arm began to pain and was swollen. He remained home, and about four days after fever followed which increased and he became delirious. Two days before his death the whole of his body began to convulse violently, and his jaws were locked up. He remained in that condition, and died on Tuesday afternoon. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Rustim Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs and Opium, charged Nandram Bhoolising, a goldsmith, Ramlal Nupchand, Government opium-broker, and Poonja Baldev, his servant, with removing opium from the Government Opium Warehouse at the Fort, and with possessing it without a license. For some time complaints had been made about surreptitious removal of opium from the warehouse, and Mr. Jehangir Dadabhoy Ghandy was placed on special duty to detect the offenders. As a result the accused were arrested on the Bhuleshwar Road on Tuesday by Mr. Ghandy and by Constable Bartley of the police. The first and the third accused had seventeen tolahs of opium with them, while the second accused had about four tolahs. The magistrate fined the first and third accused Rs. 25, and the second Rs. 20.

A FIRE-TEMPLE AT LANAULI.—Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C.I.E., a devout Zoroastrian, is building a fire-temple at Lanauli for the spiritual benefit of the Parsis who are employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops and other residents doing business at that delightful hill station. There are certain religious and pious functions performed among the Zoroastrians which require to be done in a fire-temple and by Parsi priests, and as the number of people who follow that religion is daily increasing in and about Lanauli, Mr. Cowasjee has deemed it his pious duty to erect a place of worship near his beautiful bungalow, newly built there on an eligible site, and to entertain the services of two mobeds or priests, who will be required to stay there permanently. The foundation-stone of the building was laid last week in the presence of Mr. Cowasjee's friends and relations, the ceremony being performed by Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamasp-Asana. The ceremony of consecrating the temple will be solemnised after the return of Mr. Cawasjee from Europe, whither he is proceeding shortly for the benefit of his health.

PARSEE CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.—With a view to render pecuniary assistance to the numerous poor and middle class Parsee families that have been suddenly rendered destitute by the death from plague of their chief supporters and bread-winners, a large fund is being raised among the Parsis. More than eighty thousand rupees have already been subscribed, but the sum is regarded inadequate for the purpose in view and strenuous efforts have been made in every possible direction to swell the fund. Mr. D. N. Patel, the celebrated Parsee musician, whose popular recitals of "Rustam and Shorib" in aid of Parsee charities were highly appreciated, has once more showed his public spirit by undertaking the organization of a grand musical concert to be held at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 9th proximo, in aid of the fund. Parsee ladies and gentlemen of some of the best known families possessing considerable musical talents have volunteered their services to Mr. Patel, who has arranged a most interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A SEGREGATION CAMP.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Ladoo, a Hindu girl, aged three years, daughter of Dhondoo Visram, a malee employed in the service of Mr. Jardine, of Malabar Hill, and residing in his master's compound. About seven days ago, Dhondoo gave shelter in his house to a friend of his who had been suffering from plague. On the following day a search party came, removed the plague-stricken man to a hospital, and despatched Dhondoo and his family (wife and deceased) to the Wari Bunder Segregation Camp. On Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, the mother was cooking in the camp and the deceased was playing near her. There is a shallow cemented drain which runs through the camp, and the child while playing fell in it. The mother picked up the deceased in an unconscious state and took her into the hut. The next morning the child was examined by the camp doctor, who ordered the mother to take her to the J. J. Hospital. Accordingly Ladoo was removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, where it was found that she was suffering from a dislocation of the cervical vertibra and pressure upon the spinal cord which caused paralyhis in general and difficulty in swallowing food. The child became worse and died. The house-surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to the pressure upon the spinal cord consequent upon the dislocation of the ervical vertibra and a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical opinion was recorded.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE NATIVE SOLDIER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Kader, a soldier in the Maywar Bheel Corps. On the 8th instant, deceased was discharged from the Colaba Lunatic Asylum and was attached to the Marine Battalion Hospital, pending the receipt of his discharge papers. On the morning of the 17th instant, Kader was seen in the hospital by the hospital assistant, Mr. Balkrishna Cassinath, and between 10 and 11 a.m. that day he absconded. About noon he was found lying at the Kennedy Sea Face, with a deep gash on his throat and a knife lying near him. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was examined by the house-surgeon, who thought it advisable to have the dying deposition of the man taken down. Accordingly, Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was summoned, but the man was unable to make a consistent statement. He had sustained a wound about four inches long through the throat, severing the muscles, deep structures and epyglottis, the wound being immediately above the larynx and extending to the pharynx. He had three superficial wounds. On the following day fever set in, he was restless, and made frequent attempts to remove the dressings. On the 20th instant, there was inflammation round the wound. His condition grew worse, the restlessness increased, and tossing himself about attempted to get out of the bed. He died on Tuesday afternoon. The house-surgeon was of opinion that the death of deceased was due to inflammation and suppuration, following the incised wound of the throat. The wounds could have been caused by the knife produced. During the time the deceased was in hospital, he gave impression to the house-surgeon that he was insane. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity of mind.

WHO WAS TO BLAME FOR THE ACCIDENT?—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ramnath Maharaj, a driver in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by Inspector Coxen charging him with driving his car in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger the safety of the public. Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the accused. From the evidence adduced it appears that on the evening of the 12th ultimo a victoria, containing two Misses Barker and two Misses Da Costa, was being driven towards the Victoria Gardens, when, just opposite the tramway stables, the carriage ran into a tramway car and an ambulance that was conveying a plague-patient to the Arthur Road Hospital, causing damage to the car and smashing the ambulance. Fortunately the patient received no injury beyond the shock. One of the occupants of the carriage complained to Constable Hayter that it was owing to the negligent driving of the hack victoria-driver that the accident occurred. The man drove the vehicle between the tram car and the ambulance, with the result that it collided with both of them. On the strength of this statement, Inspector Coxen charged the victoria-driver before Mr. Dastur with rash and negligent driving. At the hearing of the case, the occupants of the vehicle deposed that it was the fault of the tramway-driver and no blame could be attached to the victoria-driver for the occurrence. The victoria-driver was then discharged, and the court ordered a summons to be issued against the tramway-driver, the accused in the present case. Mr. Roughton urged that it was purely an accident, and that the charge against his client hinged on the evidence of the occupants of the victoria, who, it appeared, had changed their story. Immediately after the accident one of the girls stated that the victoria-driver was to be blamed for the occurrence; but since they had returned home, they changed their mind and stated that the fault lay with the present accused. Inspector Coxen and Constable Hayter and two tramway passengers were examined, and their evidence corroborated the fact that the accident was due to the negligence of the victoria-driver. Mr. Ansell, the General Traffic Manager of the Tramway Company, deposed that he had given instructions to the drivers and conductors that as soon as an accident occurred they should report it to him and take down the names of the passengers. They had followed the instructions in the present case. After the witnesses were cross-examined Mr. Roughton argued that the evidence against the accused as to his identity had completely collapsed, and therefore he should be discharged. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the accused was not identified by any of the witnesses and even by the conductor. The failure of identification was due to the negligence of the tramway conductor. It was true that the victoria and the tram car collided, but who brought about that collision there was no evidence to show. The accused was accordingly discharged.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 23RD OF MARCH, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Deesa Ahmedabad, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa and Bangalore and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. The distribution continues to be very irregular and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are cyclonic in Sind, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is 6° to 7° in excess of the normal at Jacobabad and Secunderabad and the minimum 10° in excess at the former station. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Cuddapah and the lowest 54° at Cawnpore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded at Masulipatam, Karwar, Goa, Ajmeer, Karachi, Jacobabad and Lahore. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The depression noticed in yesterday's report is slowly filling up. The weather is generally fine and settled over the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 23.

Wednesday:—Pressure has increased everywhere. The change is rapid along the foot of the Himalays, as slight in Lower Burma and south peninsula and very slight in the western desert. The depression over the western desert and that over the Deccan is still shown, but that over the head of the Bay apparently is largely filled up. The barometer is highest in Upper Assam Valley. Pressure is generally very uniform and exceeds the normal average except over Tenasserim, Madras and Sind. Winds vary considerably and the direction is generally southeasterly in the east coast and northerly in the west coast of the peninsula. On Bengal and in the Burma coast the wind is also generally northerly, while in north Bengal it is easterly. Elsewhere the directions are variable. Temperature has fallen in Bengal and Burma, steady in Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces and risen elsewhere. The heat is greater than usual over Sind, Rajputana and the greater part of the peninsula and Burma and less than usual else where. at Jacobabad the excess and at Allahabad and Berhampore the deficiency is as much as eight degrees. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and seven degrees at Cuddapah. More than two inches of rain has been received at Chittagong and a few drops at Lashio and Mercara, but elsewhere the weather is rainless.

THERE seems to be little doubt writes, the "Pioneer," that the majority of the Afridis sincerely desire peace: in other words they do not relish the prospect of their young spring crops being eaten up by thousands of transport animals, while our troops move from point to point dispersing any armed gatherings and destroying such fortified enclosures and towers as are still standing in the country. The tribe was full of fight when the withdrawal from Tirah was in progress. There was an idea that the field force was returning to India for good and all, and that the more the regiments were harassed the less chance was there of any operations being undertaken in future years. Hence all the clans joined in the attack on the column, and the skirmishing was continuous from day to day. But the continued occupation of Barkai and the expedition into the Bazar Valley after the re-occupation of the Khyber served to undeceive the Afridis in a measure. They began to understand that the first phase only of the campaign had come to a close, and that the force under Sir William Lockhart's orders would remain on the frontier ready to move forward again if the terms offered by Government were not complied with. Then began the game of shuffling and prevarication in which the Pathan is an adept. The maliks opened the ball by declaring their inability to control the tribesmen as a body, and urged the impossibility of securing the surrender of rifles in any large numbers. They asked for time and yet more time: all might go well if the Government were not hasty. The negotiations dragged slowly along from week to week; the Shinkamar affair unfortunately occurred; and only by degrees was the submission of one clan the Malikdin Khel brought about. Some others followed suit, but the Zakka, Aka and Rajkul Kuki Khel held back, hoping against hope that the terms would be relaxed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR ARTHUR TREVOR's memorandum, published with the Budget, shows 828 miles of new railways opened for traffic during the financial year. Next year 1,539 miles will be finished and opened. This will leave, as regards lines now sanctioned, 2,522 miles for completion in 1899-1900, or later.

THE work of the survey party in the Lushai Hills is proceeding most satisfactorily, and the members hope to be back in Shillong by the end of April. Captain Hodgson then goes on leave to England, and Mr. Keating takes charge. Detailed survey operations will begin next November.

NEWS received in Rangoon from China announces that the rebellion has again broken out in the Philippines. The rebels hold all the Northern Provinces, and all the land telegraph lines have been destroyed. Her Majesty's ship *Edgar* has left Hongkong for the Philippines to protect British property.

C. W. ATKINSON, Station-Master at Mayaveram, is now under departmental suspension and is charged by the Railway Police with criminal breach of trust by a Company's servant in respect of Rs. 300 in cash, the same being the major portion of the traffic receipts at Mayaveram Station for the 11th and 12th and a portion of the 13th February, 1898, which should have been in a cash-bag to be placed by the Station-master in a cash-chest carried in the brake-van of the Mail train from Madras to Tuticorin, but which was missing.

IN the memorandum by Sir Edwin Collen, the Military Member, published along with the Budget, it is stated that the sum allotted for military operations during the ensuing financial year provides for the Tirah Force keeping the field until the end of June. In case operations are speedily closed there must therefore be a large saving. Judging from reports lately received from Peshawar, it seems as if the campaign were now practically ended.

A GOOD deal has been said about the Infant Marriage Regulation in Mysore. That the enforcement of the Regulation is a mere farce is to be seen in a case reported by the "Madras Mail" at Bangalore. The offenders on conviction were fined Rs. 5 each! It is absurd to suppose than any person wishing to promote a marriage of this kind would mind running the risk of having such a small sum added to the general wedding expenses.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN, replying to questions put by Mr. Sayani, on Monday, said two petitions had been received from Mahars or Parwaris, Mochis and Mangs appealing against the exclusion of their caste-fellows from the Bombay Army. The hon'ble member added that the petitioners urged that men of their caste had always served the Government faithfully, and cited in support of their fighting qualities the battle of Karigaum, where they state that large numbers of their caste had been killed. It was found that half a battalion of a Bombay Infantry regiment engaged at Karigaum was apparently composed of low caste men. The whole question of the composition of the Bombay army was considered by a Committee of officers of that army in 1892, and they recommended that the enlistment of certain low castes, among whom Parwaris were included, should be prohibited, excepting such as were required as musicians and buglers. The question was thoroughly discussed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India, and orders were issued prohibiting the enlistment of any but fighting classes. The only exception to the rule was to be in the case of tradesmen in pioneer regiments, and in other regiments writers, bandsmen and mochis. The memorials to which he had referred were fully considered, and the question was discussed whether men of the classes named could be formed into a class regiment. This question was decided in the negative, and the Government of Bombay were informed that the orders could not be rescinded.

THE Post Office Bill which was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council on Tuesday embodies several useful and salutary reforms. Most people in India have some experience of the silly and splenetic correspondent who uses the cover of an envelope or a postcard to indulge in scurrilous abuse of the person he addresses. Section 20 of the amended Bill provides that the postal authorities shall refuse to disseminate libels of this character, and a practice which was every year becoming a greater nuisance, may now be expected to cease. Another provision of the new Bill is that persons who send understamped letters or articles which are not delivered because the addressee cannot be found, shall be liable to pay the forwarding postage. There are people who habitually understamp their letters, presumably because they are too lazy or too careless to ascertain their weight, and for the sake of convenience the penalty usually falls on the addressed, but when he cannot be found, the sender ought clearly to be liable. We are glad to see also that the suggestion of the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce that a letter which weighs over a tola but less than a tola and a-half may bear a postage of 1½ annas instead of, according to the existing practice, two annas, is under consideration by the postal authorities.

AMONG new lines of railway practically ready for opening is the section Saugar to Damoh, 60 miles in length on the broad-gauge, which is a portion of the Saugor-Katni branch of the Indian Midland system. The Rai Bareli-Benares line also will probably be opened next month. It is 139 miles long and will complete the new alternative broad-gauge route between Benares and Lucknow, considerably shortening the distance between these two cities. As regards the Bezwada-Madras line the Government hope to open in June the section from Bezwada to Nellore and on to Gudur. The piece of line between Nellore and Gudur is now part of the South Indian Railway, but is being altered to 5 feet 5 inch gauge. When trains are running from Bezwada to Gudur another 179 miles of railway will have been added to the broad-gauge system which will eventually link Calcutta with Madras. The Metapollium-Coonoor hill rack-railway will also be ready in a month or so. It has a 1 in 12½ grade, is 17 miles in length, and ought to be extended to Ootacamund as soon as possible. This line is an interesting one, as it is the first rack-railway laid in India, if we except a short trial piece made in the Bolan some years ago and afterwards dismantled. The interest principally centres in the possibility of keeping a rack-line, which in its nature requires something like perfection in the permanent way, in working order during the heavy monsoon weather prevailing on the West Coast. The cost, too, of working a rack-line is an unsolved problem in India. Mr. W. Weightman, who built and worked the wire-rope incline over the Khojak during the tunnelling of that range is the engineer in charge.

A CALCUTTA correspondent telegraphed a day or two back that the Viceroy had declined to receive a deputation from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, who desired "to receive any communication that His Excellency might be pleased to make to the Association as to the action taken by the Government of India on the several points raised by the Anglo-Indian Deputation to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in London on the 23rd July last." The following are the terms in which the Private Secretary replied:—"I have laid before the Viceroy your letter of the 5th instant. His Excellency desires me to say that these matters are receiving careful consideration at the hands of the Government, and that he regrets that he is not in a position at present to make any statement about them. So far, therefore, as regards any information that he could give, he does not think that it would serve any useful purpose if he were to receive a Deputation; and if the desire of the Association is to lay before the Government considerations bearing on the questions to which you refer, His Excellency thinks that this may be more conveniently done by means of a representation in writing."

OF late years French barracks have become barn-like buildings, of great utility, no doubt, but terrible eyesores from the artistic point of view. It was not always so. When under Louis XIV, barracks were first built, they were freely adorned with sculptured friezes and bas-reliefs, and the bust of the King himself, surrounded by trophies of arms, was one of the leading features in this ornamentation. The municipality of Montpellier seems inclined to make an effort to lessen the bleak ugliness of the mordern barracks, and has ordered from M. Injalbert, to be put over the main entrance to the barracks in that town, a bas-relief of which the subject is to be the glorification of the mother country and law and honour.

SENATOR AND EX-MINISTER TRARIEUX having received from Captain Begouen, an officer of the General Staff, immediately after the Zola trial, a letter filled with outrageous insults, communicated it to the Minister of War with a request that the writer should be called on to apologise or be subjected to disciplinary punishment. As General Billot replied that the letter being of a private character he was not called on to intervene, M. Trarieux informed the President of the Senate of the affair, and on his intervention Captain Begouen has been reprimanded. The "disciplinary measures" announced by M. Meline in the French Chamber last week are being put in operation. M. Leblois, advocate for Colonel Picquart, has been removed by the Minister of the Interior from his post of Deputy-Mayor of the Seventh Arrondissement in Paris. Colonel Picquart is to be punished in conformity with the opinion of the Court of Inquiry which assembled before the Zola trial, and according to the "Temps" he will be retired without pension, and without the right to wear uniform. A young lieutenant who wrote a letter of congratulation to M. Zola has been placed on the non-active list, and M. Grimaux of the Ecole Polytechnique has been "given leave of absence up to the time of being entitled to his retiring pension." Two seconds of Colonel Picquart, who called on Colonel Henry on his bealf to ask for satisfaction for the insult the letter had offered him during the Zola trial, have written him a letter stating that Colonel Henry declined to appoint seconds until light had been thrown on certain incidents connected with Colonel Picquart's charges against Major Esterhazy.

DESPITE the growth of friendly relations between Russia and Germany, German watchfulness of Russia does not diminish, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette's" Berlin correspondent. Moved by the conviction that in the next war railways will play as great if not a greater part than the number of battalions or cannon, the Government is planning a new railway line across the Vistula, in the neighbourhood of the small town of Marienwerder southward from Danzig. The number of Prussian bridges across the Vistula will thus be increased from four to five, while a second route will be created for the Pomeranian regiments, which have hitherto possessed but one. Some years ago a large and important bridge was built over the Vistula, near Fordon, as a subsidiary to the one at Thorn. In addition to these two, there still exist, the old bridge, constructed by the English engineers at Dirschau, and the bridge at Graudenz. Across the Russian course of the Vistula there are two bridges only. Towards the cost of the new Prussian Vistula railway and bridge, near Murienwerder, the Empire must contribute its share, as in all cases in which a railway is intended more for strategical than for commercial purposes. For a more rapid mobilisation on the French frontrier railways have repeatedly been constructed with the financial support of the Empire.

IN considering its budget for 1897-98, the Lahore Municipal Committee decided to withdraw its annual grant of Rs. 750 to the Punjab University. A year previous, when the Committee was in even greater straits for money than it is now, the grant was reduced from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 550. The Syndicate was of course very wroth at this further action, and forthwith decided to appeal to the Commissioner, and ask him to determine whether in consideration of the small amount of money spent annually by the Municipal Committee in the interests of education, that body is justified in withdrawing the grant from the University. Evidently, observes the Lahore paper, Colonel Hutchinson has not been able to help the Syndicate; and, to give the Committee its due, it would have been rather unfair to have brought pressure to bear on it just now. The Committee's establishment has had to submit to a reduction of salaries all round; the Civil Station will have to pay a new tax from the 1st April; and it is not too much to ask the Punjab University, which had an income at the end of 1897-98 of Rs. 1,32,831, and was able to carry forward a balance of Rs. 78,000 (Rs. 30,000 invested) to 1897-98 to forego the small sum of Rs. 750 from an impecunious corporation.

GENERAL WILLE, the well-known German authority on guns and powder, has just written a pamphlet in praise of plastomenite. This smokeless powder was invented by Herr Lauff, director of the Guttler powder factory, and was tested by the military authorities but pronounced unsuitable owing to its considerable production of smoke and its bulk. General Wille, however, has come to the conclusion that the right formula is "Every weapon its special powder." Plastomenite, he concludes, was tried in the wrong rifle, and he believes that, with the considerable improvement since introduced into the manufacture, it is likely to be the powder of the future. Its merits are satisfactory condition of gas pressure, safety in handling and stability of character under varying conditions, slight susceptibility to the presence of humidity in the air, and still smaller effect of existing dampness upon its operation. His opinion is shared by Dr. Gottig, professor at the school of artillery and military engineering.

THE German Reichstag discussed the other day the Army Estimates, when Herr Bebel, having reiterated his previous arguments against the maintenance of a large military force, General von Gossler, Minister of War, protested against the action of the social Democratic party, and criticised the Socialist leader's pamphlet entitled "Not a Standing Army, but National Defence." "Herr Bebel," added the Minister, appeals to revolution, and he who does that is an internal enemy. Should this enemy one day proceed to action we would advance against him without hatred, but with the same "sangfroid' as against a foreign foe. If Bebel were then generalissimo, I could only regret this in his interest and that of his troops." In the course of further debate Herr Bebel said that in his pamphlet there was no question of resorting to force in order to revolutionise the existing condition of things. He had expressly declared against barricade fighting in the streets. General von Gossler's deductions were therefore incomprehensible. A violent altercation then ensued between Herr von Kardorff and Herr Singer.

The French football team, who were recently in Scotland, have returned to France full of gratitude for the hospitable reception they received during their visit. This is how M. Giroux, one of the team, writes in the "Journal des Sports"—We arrived in Edinburgh at six o'clock, and were received by the students and members of the Franco-Scottish Society. Everybody hastened to welcome us, and at once we were made to feel as if we were only returning to a country already known. We were conducted each one to the residence of his host. As for the welcome accorded us then, I shall not attempt to make you understand its cordiality. Words are impotent. Only those who have been in Scotland can have an idea of it. Scottish hospitality is not a vain word. Living the life of the Scottish en famille, we passed never-to-be-forgotten days in Edinburgh—la moderne Athenes. Each of the daily manifestations, both individual and collective, revealed a new and unexpected charm, and increased the good feeling which seemed to be a characteristic of our journey. It will be difficult to discharge the debt of gratitude which we have contracted with our Scottish friends. But however incomplete the next reception we reserve for our friends may be, we hope, with the charms of Paris to assist us, to show them that in hospitality the French are willing to try and eqnal their Scottish friends."

Two of the best stories in the collection are about Cobden, Lord Cowley, and Lord Palmerston. Just when the Commercial Treaty of 1860 was about to be signed a hitch occurred. Cobden was impatient to settle the affair right off. The Ambassador, declining the responsibility, sent for inrtructions. Cobden was annoyed, "and as he went down the steps of the Palace on the Quai d'Orsay he said, putting his hand on his companion's shoulder, 'Lord Cowley, when I was a bagman travelling for orders I had more power than you, Her Majesty's Ambassador in Paris.'" On his return from his last visit to America Cobden received at Liverpool a message from Lord Palmerston, offering him a seat in the Cabinet. Consulting with his friends at Manchester he decided to decline. "On arriving in London he went to Cambridge House, and, finding the Prime Minister sitting alone at breakfast, said to him: 'Lord Palmerston, before we come to business I ought to say that I consider your having made the proposal you have made, to a man who has been attacking you so steadily for so many years, a proof of great magnanimity; but don't you think that it would be really better that I should change my principles and then go into your Cabinet, than that I should first go into your Cabinet and then change my principles?' Lord Palmerston struck his hand violently on the table and exclaimed, 'Damn it, Mr. Cobden, what did you go into public life for?'"

THE DEATH OF COLONEL GAISFORD.

QUETTA—and all Baluchistan at least, with its capital—was horrified to hear, last Tuesday morning, that one of the provinces' most prominent, most popular, most successful and withal oldest and uniquely experienced Officers and administrator, had, the previous night, fallen victim to the attack of a cowardly assassin, while on tour with the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan. The tragedy occurred at a small outpost near Sanjawi called Smallan, and the messages conveying the sad news had to be sent from there to Duki, the nearest telegraph station some 22 miles distant, by levy sowars. The first message, received here by the Agent to the Governor General, Col. Wylie, C. S. I., from the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Colvin, was between 6 and 7 a.m., saying Colonel Gaisford had been severely wonnded by a presumed "ghazi"; medical aid having been summoned from Loralai. The next message some four hours later, however conveyed the sad intelligence that, before Surgeon-Captain Hore had time to arrive from Loralai, the victim had succumbed. Beyond this no further particulars were received, but meanwhile a wire had been sent by Colonel Wylie to bring the deceased Officer's remains into Quetta for sepulture, if feasible; and wide-spread sympathy was conveyed to Mrs. Spence, sister to Colonel Gaisford and wife of the First Assistant to the Agent Governor General in Baluchistan, Captain P. D. A. Spence. Perhaps the saddest thing in this connection is the fact that the murdered Officer's wife and childern had gone Home a few months ago, in anticipation of his following them, which he was going to do next June on the completion of his period for full pension. Lieutenant Colonel G. Gaisford, Political Agent of the 1st Class, Deputy Commr of Thal Chotiali and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, saw active service as Captain and Adjutant of the 5th P. I., P. F. F., in the Jowaki expedition of 1877-8, for which he was mentioned in despatches and received the N.-W. frontier medal with clasp. He was also on active service throughout the Afghan war of 1878-79-80; Medal. Subsequently in the Zhob valley expeditions of 1884 and 1890; mentioned in despatches. In later times in Baluchistan he will be remembered as the captor of Faiz Muhamad, the famous Pishin Ghazi, who had defied the authorities for some time and committed several raids and murders in the interval; as also for his prompt and energetic action in the Sunari outrage of 1896 which made the roving gang declared ghazis take to the hills instead of continuing their sanguinary career, from whence also owing to his tact and firmness, the remainder of the gang left, after General Gatacre's clever and gallant capture of three of them, were brought into Sibi by their own tribesmen and duly dealt with.

Colonel Gaisford was a typical frontier Officer; of the good old school that created men like Sir Robert Sandeman, Baluchistan's founder; more ready with the sword, or the slap of encouragement on the back of the burly and truculent Baluch chief, than given to writing reports and studying statistics. It does not need us to say that in him we have lost a pillar of strength to the administration, and one thoroughly popular with all classes and communities, European and Native alike; a daring horseman; a splendid shot; one who went about his district out-door duties utterly regardless of any peril he was in of life or limb; in fact a soldier administrator, perfect of the kind and such as are needed yet for the still unsettled parts of Baluchistan, of which disability occurrences of the present sort afford sufficient proof. "Requiescant in pace" is our's and we are sure the province's sad last wish for him we mourn.

The funeral of the murdered officer was at first intended to be held at Quetta; and this would have been most gratifying to his relations and friends, as well as an appropriate extra honor to the dead, but we believe the difficulties in the way were found by Mr Colvin to be almost insuperable, so he decided to have it at Loralai, a cantonment with a Native Cavalry and a Native Infantry Regiment, where it came on Wednesday, at 5 p.m. not however before the assassin, who had been secured almost immediately after the tragedy, had been dully executed the same morning at Sinjawi, which boasts of a Naib Tahsildar and police station, guarded by local levies.

Some further particulars go to show that the "ghazi" was a resident of Zar Karez a village close by Loralai; that he was previously employed in the Zhob Levies; and that he had been hanging about Smallan for about a month previous, waiting for the opportunity to attack a European. There is a fairly large Rest-house at Smallan, in which on the night of the 14th, were Mr and Mrs. Colvin in one portion while Colonel Gaisford had a suite of rooms to himself. Sometime between midnight and one o'clock as the deceased Officer was in the dressing-room previous to retiring for the night the "ghazi" managed to get in there, behind him and struck him with a knife between the shoulders having accomplished his murderous work so well that life was almost extinct at once. The state of mind of Mrs. Colvin at beholding the end of such an appallingly-sudden and utterly unexpected tragedy can be better imagined than described, for it may have been Mr. Colvin's life that was in peril just as much as the unfortunate actual victim's!

We are glad to be able to record that our native fellow-townsmen have lost no time in convening a public meeting, which was to have been held last evening, but, owing to the inclement weather comes off *this* evening. It is announced that the meeting is called "in order to express regret at the unexpected and untimely death of Colonel G. Gaisford, I. S. C."

As Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner at the capital of Baluchistan for about 6 years, Colonel Gaisford had thoroughly identified himself with local institutions and necessities, while both Mrs. Gaisford—who has our profound sympathy in her irreparable and cruel loss—and himself had endeared themselves to Quetta's townspeople of all communities, classes and grades, in a variety of ways, many of the fruit of which still remain and will be for ever remembered. We shall try and publish a more comprehensive history of the murdered officer's varied and valuable services in a subsequent number, while it is a melancholy satisfaction to be able to give, in our to-morrow's regular issue, an account of the last public function in which Colonel Gaisford took the leading part, which was the annual prize distribution of the Sibi girls' and boys' schools, which owed their establishment to him, and to Mrs. G. Gaisford also as regards the first named.

The latest news of the tragedy to hand, as we go to press, shows that Colonel Gaisford was attacked by the "ghazi" at about 11 p.m. on the 14th current, while undressing to retire, in the Rest-house dressing-room occupied by him. The man had managed to creep in and get behind his victim, whom he first struck across the head with a sword, at which Colonel Gaisford closed with the murderer, disarmed him of the sword and dragged aim into the bed-room where he sat over him holding him by the hair of his head, waiting for assistance, but the villain had a knife about him, which he managed to get at and with it stabbed the unfortunate officer more than once; and thus were caused the fatal wounds. Colonel Gaisford breathed his last at 3-40 a. m. on the 15th current. The "ghazi's" name was Arsala and he was an Utman Khel of the Bori Tahsil.—"Baluchistian Gazatta."

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways). Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th March 1898, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	84,000	2,96,000	4,000	3,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	50	177	2	229
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	7,19,040	23,78,620	35,616	31,33,276
Total for 9 weeks	8,03,040	26,74,620	39,616	35,17,276
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,15,605	2,72,566	6,908	3,95,079
Per mile of Ry. do.	69	163	4	236
Total to corresponding date do.	10,60,685	24,63,203	55,201	35,79,089

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 11,079
Ditto to date .... „ 61,813

I. M. RAILWAY.

W. E. 19th February 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	940	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	40,320	57,304	...	16,984	...	4,337
Goods	87,609	76,301	11,308	—	21,280	—
Other earnings	3,833	5,769	—	1,936	4,537	—
Total for week	1,31,762	1,39,374	...	7,612	—	—
Aggregate	9,83,582	9,59,102	—	—	24,480	—

THE confirmation of Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, will, it is understood (says the "Times"), take place in presence of the Queen in the private chapel at Windsor Castle.

SHOULD the recommendation of Colonel Mathias for the V. C. be acted on, it will happen that the Colonel-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Colonels of the two regular battalions of the Gordon Highlanders will all wear the V. C. Sir George Stewart White, the Colonel-in-Chief, won his V. C. for two fine deeds at Charasia and Kandahar, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dick Cunyngham, who commands the second battalion, earned the decoration at the Sherpur Pass in the same campaign.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EASTER CARDS.—S. P. C. K. DEPOT, 41 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

FURNITURE of high class workmanship and moderation in price, latest illustrated Sheets free on application.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.

CYCLING OUTFITS,—Suits, Caps, Stockings, Shirts, Mufflers, Knickers, and Garters ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

AUCTION SALE of Toys, Dolls, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Stationery, Show Cases, Cupboards, &c., opposite St. Xavier's College, on SATURDAY next, the 26th inst., at 1 P.M.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction, on SATURDAY, a well-bred Bay Waler Mare GALLOWAY, broken to Saddle and Harness, seven years old, believed sound.

WANTED, a MANAGING CLERK, to assist a Solicitor, in good practice in Madras, with prospect of Partnership. Apply stating salary required to "ALPHA," care of this paper.

LADY'S BICYLE WANTED, second-hand, in good condition, state price and maker. Address "G.," care of this office.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3¼ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

OUR New Improved Celestinas are now sold by Easy Hire Purchase System, 6 monthly payments of Rs. 15 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR, Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide permanent enlargements from any Size of photograph however old and faded to Life size most artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

RECEIVED, Keyless Watches for Walking-Sticks or for Umbrellas. In German Silver cases, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 In Silver cases, Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. In Gold cases, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250. STEFFENAURE and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.
"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.
LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.
KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.
KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, &c.
COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.
CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine. KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
CONCERT
IN
THE TOWN HALL
ON
FRIDAY, April 1st, AT 9-15 P.M.

By kind permission, the Band of H. E. the Governor will assist the Society.

1 Quartette.........No. 8 for Two Violins, Viola and Cello ....Mozart. Madame KOENIG, Sergt CUNNINGHAM, HERR KOENIG and Sergt TUCKER.
2 Scene und Arie..Der Waffenschmied ....A. Lortzing. Madame SCHULTZ.
3 Phantasie Wolfram's.........Lied an den Abendstern (Tannhauser) ....Wagner. Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
4 Piano Solo ......(1) Prelude and Fugue in C. Minor ....Bach. (2) Mazurk Suedoise.........Chaminade. Miss DOUSE.
5 Song ....O'mio Fernando della terra il trono (La Favorita) ....Donizetti. Madame HOWARD.
6 Chorus...............Spinning Chorus (Der fliegende Hollander).........Wagner. Female voices with orchestra.
7 Violin Solo.........7th Concerto ....Ch de Beriot. Madame KOENIG. Accompanied by H. E. the Governor's String Band.
8 Full Chorus.........Hallelujah (Mount of Olives..Beethoven Sixty voices and orchestra.

Hon. Conductor and Hon. Secretary LT.-COL MARTIN.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Admittance Rs. 2.

Subscribing Members who have not yet paid their subscription for this season, are requested to send it to the Hon. Secretary, who can then issue to them their Member's ticket.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CHUBB'S
MEDIUM QUALITY
LOCKS AND
PADLOCKS.
Superior Strength and Finish to all other
ORDINARY HOUSE LOCKS
AND
CHEAPER THAN BAZAR LOCKS.
BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23.

IN London there was a drop yesterday in the price of Consols of 1-16 per cent., to 111 7-8. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent., to 103 1-2; but Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime to 25·28 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., were 1-8 per cent. lower, at £ 63 1-8; and Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 114. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 7-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-4 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher at 25 13-16d. per oz.; while in New York the value of the metal rose 1-4 cent., to 55 3-4 cents per oz. and demand Exchange on London remained at 4·84 dollars.

The quotation for Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed was 36 1-2s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm; for Brown Rapeseed 34 1-4s. per 416lbs. was quoted, same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal in a firm market; and for Linseed, 35s. per 424lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk business done via the Canal, tone of the market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, including 100 bales East Indians; and the Imports, 19,000 bales, American Arrivals advanced 1-64d. in all positions, 3 9-32d. being quoted for March delivery, and 3 19-64 for July-August. The price of "Egyptian Fair Brown" was 3 7-8d. per lb. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 1-8 cents per lb; June Futures were 3 points lower at 5·92 cents, and September 2 points at 5·96 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 21,000 bales, and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts.........	21,000	11,000	17,000
Three days' do.	57,000	34,000	37,000
Since 1st Sept	7,768,000	6,167,000	4,682,000

Locally, the market for this staple has been quiet to-day. Prices show no quotable change, and the business reported is small, comprising 1,500 bales purchased by Exporters, and 800 bales by the mills; total, 2,300 bales.

The following is our weekly statement of the movements of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	143,000	67,000	67,000
„ Exports to U. Kingdom..	103,000	23,000	62,000
„ „ Continent	62,800	59,000	48,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	7,711,000	6,137,000	4,615,000
„ exports to U. K. do. ...	4,065,000	2,650,000	1,73?,000
„ „ to Continent do. ...	4,561,000	2,256,000	1,809,000
„ Stock in the Ports	1,000,000	777,000	658,000

Total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 18th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	4,360,000	3,725,420	3,590,930
„ „ Surats	92,000	248,220	322,450

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool................	1,214,000	1,349,343	1,148,470
„ London	4,000	3,000	7,500
American Afloat	210,000	119,000	153,000
East Indian	2,000	11,500	20,000
Total...	1,430,000	1,482,840	1,328,970
Price of Middling-Americans ...	3 11-32d.	4d.	4 13-32d.
„ Good Dhollera............	2 7-8d.	3 3-8d.	3 19-16d.
Difference......	15-32d.	5-8d.	7-32d.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,661	bales.
Wheat	10,090	cwts.
Linseed	8,005	„
Rapeseed	5,799	„
Gingellyseed	3,164	„
Castorseed	2,480	„
Rice	29,654	„

FREIGHTS continue firm in tone. Lines have been done for Hamburg at 19s. to 20s. per ton for March shipment, and at 18s. to 18s. 6d. per ton for April and May-June shipments.

EXCHANGE.—Steady in tone, the market opened at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A little Bank Wire Transfer was reported early in the day at 1s. 3 13-16d., but was not available thereat later on. The business passing was on a limited scale, the market closing quiet as following pending the news of the sale of Council Bills in London.

Bank Bills on Demand	......1s. 3 25-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 3 25-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	.1s. 3 27-32d	„
Credits 3 ms' sight	...1s. 3 31-32d.	„
Francs do.	...1·68 1-2	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a weak market, with quotations given at 95 7-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 for the Settlement; Threes have remained at 88, nominal.

SHARES.—In Press Scrip, there has been an advance to-day of Rs. 10 in New Besar and Rs. 2 1-2 in Mofussil. Lukhmidas Mills are Rs. 20 higher; David Rs. 15; Central India, Rs. 10; Colaba, Rs. 5; and Swadeshi, Rs. 2 1-2; Standard are Rs. 10 lower. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 2 1-2, to Rs. 1,255 per share.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Blue Cross, 1,959 tons, Captain J Storm, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s s Sirdhana, 2,074 tons, Captain T. A. Collins, cleared yesterday for Akeyab in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s s Henzada, 1,341 tons, Captain E McDougall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (2nd March) via coast ports with a general cargo, and four Deck passengers.

THE Barque Grosvenor, 516 tons, Captain C. W Brebner, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Mauritius (4th February) brought a cargo of Sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Saboo Sidick. During the voyage she experienced cyclonic weather leaving Mauritius, afterwards fine.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,164 tons, Captain F W Packham, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Dr Kawazewoke Dr B Rede generist, Mr Shaik Alli, Captain W B Sudde, Dr A Ost, Hajee Khamisa Cassum, son, two ladies and two children, Mrs and Miss Duncan, and two infants and 65 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN.

Baragua Flats Light-vessel resumed her Station.—Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer Rangoon, dated 11th instant, that the Baragua Flats light-vessel resumed her station exhibiting original light. The temporary light vessel has been withdrawn.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL— GULF OF MARTABAN.

Moulmein River entrance. Exhibition of Ahmerst Point Light postponed.—Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon dated 11th instant, that the exhibition of the Ahmerst Point (Pilot Station) light has been postponed to end of April 1898.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL—RANGOON RIVER ENTRANCE.

12 Mile Light on Spit Light Vessel exhibited Telegraphic information has been received from the port Officer, Rangoon, dated 10th instant, that the 12 mile light, from the Spit light vessel has been exhibited from 28th January 1898.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Duwra, transport...	Smith	Southampton, Mar 2
	Henzada s	McDougall ...	Calcutta, March 2

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Candia s	Wright.........	Hongkong
	Sirdhana s	Collins	Akyab
	Blue Cross s	Storm	Liverpool;

The steamer Patna, Captain Packam, obtained her port clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The Barque Grosvenor, entered for loading yesterday for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March			
18	Mecca s	Parkman......	Moulmein, March 15
19	Neidenfels s	Erichgroot ...	Hamburg
20	Clan Maclean s......	Walker.........	Glasgow, Dec 21

DEPARTURES.

March 18—Steamers Arratoon Apcar, Longships and Shahzada.
March 19—Steamers Shahjehan and Ethiopia.
March 20—Barque Langstone.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ALBUQUERQUE—March 22, at the Colaba Post Office, Mary Petroline, the beloved daughter of Anthony M. Albuquerque, Postmaster, Colaba, aged 16 years. R. I. P.

IN MEMORIAM.

CATTANEO—March 24, 1897, in Bombay, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Cav. C. Barboro, late Italian Consul, Massima, the beloved daughter of Bartalomeo Cattaneo, Esq., of Genova.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LYALL—March 15, at Hardoi, Oudh, the wife of K D Lyall, D S P, of a daughter.
PENN—March 17, at Masulipatam, the wife of the Rev W C Penn, M A, C M S, of a son.
THOMPSON—March 12, at Carass, Ootacamund, the wife of Surgeon-Major C M Thompson, I M S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DEARE—CROZIER—March 19, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev H Menzies, Chaplain, Surgeon-Captain B H Deare, I M S, to Ellen Lancaster Crozier.
ELLIOT—MORAN—March 12, at St Paul's Church, Dibrugarh, Thomas Murray, son of the late Ralph Elliot, Dalkeith, to Norah Agnes, eldest daughter of F C Moran, of Dibrugarh.
GILLESPIE—GRENFELL—March 14, at St. Paul's Church, Manora, by the Rev A B Howard, Rollo St John Gillespie, Royal Engineers, to Florence, eldest daughter of Captain H H Grenfell, R N.

DEATHS.

CACHART—March 11, at Mokameh Ghat, Florence Annie, the dearly beloved and youngest daughter of James and Ellen Cachart, B N-W Railway, Mokameh Ghat, aged 5 months and 12 days.
CACHART—March 16, at Mokameh Ghat, Elizabeth Grace, the dearly beloved and second daughter of James and Ellen Cachart, B N-W Railway, Mokameh Ghat, aged 2 years and 3 months.
SCOTT—March 17, at Kasauli, Lilian, the dearly loved wife of Sydney Scott, Chaplain of Kasauli.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1898.

THE French demand that China shall not cede any portion of the four important southern provinces, Quan-tung, Quang-si, Yunnan, and Kwei-chau, is an attempt to earmark them as within the French sphere of influence and pave the way to a French protectorate over the south of China. It conflicts directly with British claims to the acquisition of Kow-loon on the mainland opposite Hongkong, and the extension of the Burmese railway into Yunnan. M. Hanotaux not many weeks since informed Sir Edward Monson that France had no intention of imitating Germany and insisting on the cession of territory. This statement was supplemented by the French Foreign Minister when repeating it in the Chamber the following day, by the significant remark that if the day, which he hoped was far distant, should arrive when the partition of China came to be discussed, France would not be taken by surprise, and her interests would not be sacrificed. Since then, Sir Claude Macdonald succeeded in obtaining from China, amongst other concessions, a promise that she would not cede to a Foreign Power any part of the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, and that the internal waters of the empire should be opened to the steamers of all nations. The Government of Pekin at the same time suggested that the question of opening Talienwan as a free port should be deferred until the railways connecting it with the interior should be constructed. It was understood that the Burmese railway, now in course of construction to the Yunnan frontier, should be prolonged into the interior of that province. It was no secret that the acquisition of a slice of Kow-loon was contemplated. But it was not stated that the concession had been made. The claim of the French Government to shut out from the four provinces nearest to Tonquin the influence of any Foreign Power is obviously intended to exclude Great Britain from Yunnan and Kow-loon, while at the same time securing for France an equivalent in the South of China for whatever advantage Great Britain might look for in the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Russia, on her part, has taken the opportunity to prefer a claim to Talienwan and in effect, if not in form, seeks to establish a virtual protectorate over Manchuria. Germany has peremptorily vetoed a scheme for constructing a Chinese railway through Shan-tung to connect the capital with Honan asserting her exclusive right to build railways and other public works in the hinterland of Kiao-chau.

The three Continental Powers are now, as they have been since 1895, acting in concert, and have taken little pains to disguise the fact that they are not actuated by any special regard for British interests or British susceptibilities. The *Times* seems to ignore this factor of the situation when it states that it may be necessary to explain to China that she cannot settle with a third Power questions immediately affecting our possessions in the East. The matter would be perfectly simple if it could be disposed of by an interchange of explanations with China. We have to deal, not with China, but with three European Powers carrying out a preconcerted policy, who have exacted from China merciless "compensations" for every concession, real or supposed, made by the Tsungli Yamen to Great Britain. If we are prepared to go to war with this new Triple Alliance to make Talienwan a free port, to add Kow-loon to Hongkong, and to make a railway into the heart of Yunnan, the British naval force in China waters will find little difficulty in disposing of the Foreign Squadrons in those parts. But the trouble would not end there. No man living could predict where or when it would end. It is satisfactory to know that the Russian Government, and now the French deny that any threats have been used to China to compel compliance with the demands so peremptorily sprung upon her. The negotiations have been transferred, in the one case to St. Petersburg, in the other to Paris. In February the Chancellor of the Exchequer took occasion in a speech which excited great attention at the time, to state that Great Britain does not desire territorial acquisition in China, but an extension of trade, that country being the most hopeful for the future development of commerce. He added, however, that "the Government are absolutely determined, at whatever cost, even if necessary at the cost of war, that the door shall not be shut against us."

Since then the House of Commons with unanimity agreed to a resolution that it is of vital importance for British commerce and influence that the independence of Chinese territory should be maintained. This motion, proposed by Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, was not opposed by Sir William Harcourt, though he strongly reprehended the anti-Russian spirit in which its mover so freely indulged. The leader of the Opposition concurred in the view expressed with such force by Lord Salisbury that there are no grounds on which England should regard Russia as her enemy. That country has a right to make a railway through the waste places of Siberia as England has made the Canadian Pacific Railway through territories which are equally desolate, and if the Chinese choose to give Russia access to a nice free port, Mr. Arthur Balfour has recently declared there is no reason why she should not do so. Mr. Curzon spoke very much in the same sense. He truly said that this is not a favourable time for a general discussion upon Chinese affairs, for negotiations are proceeding at Pekin, "and elsewhere," which are not complete, and great reserve should be maintained in the Press and in Parliament while such delicate matters are the subject of negotiation. There may be those who see in these words and specially in the reference to negotiations "elsewhere," a suggestion that the independence of Chinese territory may not be such an absolutely fundamental principle in the mind of the Foreign Office as in that of Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett's. If this should prove to be the case, the promise obtained from China, in respect to the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, may one day be of historical importance. In forecasting the situation, it will be advisable to pay due attention to a remarkable passage in Mr. Curzon's speech: "I am not one of those who have any very great belief in the inherent stability of the Chinese Government. Pressed as China is, from every side, and incapacitated from successful resistance as she always hitherto has been by defects in her Government and institutions, I can well foresee that she is confronted in the future by even greater dangers than she has had to meet in the past. But our policy is, and must be, to prevent her disruption as far as we can and to secure for her that fresh lease of life to which her immense and magnificent resources entitle her. We are therefore opposed to the alienation of any Chinese territory, or to the sacrifice of any part of Chinese independence. That is a policy from which the Government have abstained and which they have no desire to initiate. I can conceive of circumstances arising in the future—circumstances gravely affecting and perhaps even seriously imperilling our interests in China—which might tempt us, and even compel us to depart from that attitude of reserve?" If the Son of Heaven could read these words, he certainly would not regard them as an unqualified pledge that Great Britain would go to war with Russia, France, and Germany to maintain the independence of Chinese territory.

WHEN a servant of the State suffers serious injury from mob violence while in the execution of his duty it obviously devolves upon Government to see that compensation is awarded to him, and that he suffers no material loss from his illness. If riots should in future occur outside the limits of the town and island of Bombay, the recent amendments of the District Police Act will permit of the recovery of the cost of compensation for injuries or loss of life from the disturbed area or from the section of the community who originated the disorder. But this provision does not apply to the presidency city, and such compensation as is awarded to the police officers who were assaulted on the 9th inst. should be made from public funds. At present, however, there are no indications that Government intend to grant compensation; and it appears that save in the event of consequent compulsory retirement, the injured police officers are not entitled under the existing regulations to obtain special allowances. The European policemen who are still absent from duty owing to injuries received a fortnight ago are five in number. Three of them, Constable Cauty, Inspector Mynn, and Constable Murray are inmates of St. George's Hospital, and the charges fall upon themselves. In the case of the first of these officers his injuries are so serious that the hospital authorities informed his wife a few days back that a day nurse and a night nurse must be provided for him. This meant an additition to the charges she was already paying of fourteen rupees per diem—a sum utterly beyond the capacities of the small salaries European constables receive. Mrs. Cauty under these circumstances applied to the Police Commissioner for advice and help. The police regulations provide that in the event of total disablement consequent on injuries received a constable or other officer is retired on a pension equal to half his pay, but say nothing as to reimbursement of medical or hospital charges in the event of partial disablement. All that the Police Commissioner could do therefore was to give instructions for the services of the nurses to be secured, and to inform Mrs. Cauty that if necessary a subscription list would be started amongst the police to relieve her of the burden. This incident reveals an unsatisfactory state of affairs in two directions. In the first place it shows that the endowment fund of St. George's Hospital is so inadequate that the services of two special nurses cannot be given even to a public officer who has been injured in the discharge of his duties save at the cost of himself or his friends. This fact suggests the enquiry what would be done in the event of a private citizen absolutely unable to pay for separate nursing being so dangerously ill as to require such special aid? It is still more unsatisfactory to reflect that a police officer may be the victim of a cruel and unprovoked assault while on duty and yet have to depend on the charity of his comrades for the nursing attendance essential to his recovery. No doubt, the Police Commissioner will lay the facts of this case before Government with a request that a special allowance may be made. But a public officer who has suffered while at his work from the violence of the mob ought not to have to depend upon the slow and uncertain procedure involved in his Chief making a special recommendation to Government, any more than upon the charity of others, for the supply of his medical needs. The rules applicable to the Bombay Police Force should be so amended as to enable the Commissioner to incur all needful expenditure in such cases without any appeal having to be preferred for the case to be treated as a special one. It was confidently predicted after the Riots of 1893 that at least twenty years would elapse before another outbreak of disorder, but not one-fourth of that period of time has gone by before we have had a riot in some respects more serious than its predecessor, since it was practically an insurrection against law and order. This shows that it is not a valid excuse for inaction in this matter to assume that outbreaks of disorder and attacks upon the police are certain to be so rare as to render special provision in the rules in regard thereto unnecessary. Indemnification against loss arising from personal injuries sustained while on duty should be one of the conditions of service in the force, especially as the police have no provident fund to draw upon.

THE gross earnings of the Indian railways for the first ten months in the year have not in the aggregate been so markedly superior to the corresponding amount of 1897 as to appear to justify the optimistic view taken by Sir James Westland of the revenues of the coming year, although no doubt the full swing of recovery from the effects of famine has still to come. The gross earnings during the twelve weeks ending March 5th were 485 lakhs of rupees, being 16 lakhs more than in the same period of last year when the famine was at its height. The G. I. P. Railway, which suffered very severely from the scarcity in the Deccan, has earned over three and-a-half lakhs more this year than last, but on the other hand the B. B. and C. I. line has gone back to an extent nearly equal to this sum. By far the largest increase is in the case of the North-Western Railway, amounting to over thirteen lakhs, but there would be more cause for congratulation on this fact if the enhancement of earnings was due to a freer movement of produce rather than to the transport of troops and materials in connection with the Frontier campaign. The Southern Mahratta line reports a diminution of earnings by two lakhs and the Madras line one of three-quarters of a lakh. These figures show that the delay in the advent of the north-east monsoon and its partial failure in some districts is likely to greatly retard the recovery of Southern India from the effects of the late scarcity. It is noteworthy that with a few comparatively insignificant exceptions all the Native State lines have done less business this year than last. The net decrease for the ten weeks on these lines, which have an aggregate length of 1,867 miles, was one and three-quarter lakh of rupees.

THE new expedition from Cape Town to Cairo has now been definitely arranged. The primary object of course is the continuation of the valuable geographical work already accomplished on the Zambesi, after which it is hoped to prolong the journey, via the Great Lakes, to the Nile, and thence, if the political situation then permits, down that river to Cairo, thereby accomplishing a through journey from Cape Town to Cairo; or, failing that, to reach the West Coast, via the Congo. Major Gibbons, who heads the expedition, will employ specially constructed aluminium launches and barges, which can be taken to pieces and put together again, thus enabling the party to be divided into as many as four sections. According to present plans Major Gibbons intends to leave England in April and to take with him seven Europeans as chief officers of his staff. Mr. Montagu Sweet will be mineralogist, Captain Boyd Alexander, Rifle Brigade, ornithologist, Lieutenants Stevenson Hamilton and Dixon Johnson, Inniskilling Dragoons, being in charge of the escort, which is to be composed of picked Zulus. As already intimated, the objects are geographical research, and for that reason, besides a grant from the Royal Geographical Society, Major Gibbons is receiving support from certain Government Departments, for which he will do special work. The explorer's chief aim, however, is to continue his former work in Barotisland as far as the Zambesi-Congo watershed, in the north, the Kwando on the west, and the Kafukwe on the east. He hopes to accomplish this part of his work in West British Central Africa by January next, and during that month to leave the Zambesi for the Congo system. When once the Lualaba River is entered, the stream will be descended to its confluence with the Luapula, with a view to getting into Lake Bangweolo, which it is Major Gibbons' intention to circumnavigate. During this section it is hoped to finally settle the question of the sources of the Congo. Thence the expedition would return as far as the Kukuga to Tanganyika, thence through Uganda to the Nile and by that route to Cairo.

PRESIDENT KRUGER for the past two years has been about the best abused man in the civilised world. His critics will allow him few virtues, while every vice is put down against him. The character sketches of "Oom Paul" have been so numerous that every newspaper under him has an idea as to that wonderful personality which has interested all Europe for so long. The *Empire*, a paper published in London, though dealing with colonial affairs, gives the latest sketch of the Transvaal President. It says that for some time past most people have been aware that Paul Kruger was a stubborn, obstinate, and not over-scrupulous old man, with autocratic tendencies; but to-day it must be clear to the dullest, that he is fast developing into a full-blown tyrant. The writer said that when he was re-elected we should have early proof of his anti-progressive policy, and the earliest possible proof has been furnished in the arrest of the editors of the two leading papers in Johannesburg and the dismissal of the Chief Justice. Until the rule of Kruger is ended, declares the *Empire* writer, there is no hope for the Transvaal. This he has said before when others expressed the belief in the granting of mining reforms and in the near approach of a better and more enlightened Government, in which the Uitlander should take part. As the writer states, there have been no reforms; the Government is as corrupt and unenlightened as ever; and the Uitlander is still in bondage. What cannot be mended must be ended, he urges, and the overthrow of the Boer Government is a thing to be devoutly hoped for by every well-wisher to South Africa. There is every indication of dissatisfaction on the part of the Uitlander, and it is to be feared there is further trouble in store for the Transvaal.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Standing Committee, it was resolved to recommend the Corporation to make a further grant of a lakh of rupees to the Plague Committee.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST gives an afternoon party at the Ladies' Gymkhana, at 4-30 p.m., to-day.

THE following is from a London weekly periodical, dated the 5th instant. It will serve to show how distorted a story becomes in re-telling:—

A judge of the Bombay High Court, who is pompous in manner, and never forgets that he is a judge, was walking up and down the platform of a small railway station up-country, just before taking his seat in the train. At that moment a hot and perspiring Englishman rushed on to the platform, and said to the judge: "Is this the Bombay train?"

The judge coldly remarked: "I am not the station-master."

The other man at once retorted: "Then confound you, sir, why do you swagger about as if you were?"

THE appeal of Mr. Murray Hammick, Inspector-General of Police, against the profession tax ... levied by the Madras Municipality for the second half-year of the year 1897-98 was heard on Monday by Messrs. B. H. Chester and Sultan Mohideen Sahib Bahadur, Police Magistrates, Black Town. Mr. C. W. Wilson, of Messrs. Wilson and King, argued the appeal on behalf of Mr. Hammick and relied on the case of Mr. C. H. Mounsey vs. Ongole Municipality, reported in 17 I. L. R., page 453. He contended that because Mr. Hammick did not reside within the Municipal limits for a period of 60 days he was not liable to be taxed. Mr. Orr, of Messrs. Barclay, Orr and David, argued the case for the Municipality and maintained that though Mr. Hammick was touring outside the Municipality the office through which he transacted his business was in Madras, and that all his correspondence was received and orders sent from the Madras office, so that Mr. Hammick ought to be held as having exercised his profession in Madras. Mr. Orr requested the Magistrates, if necessary, to state a case to the High Court, as it involved an important point of law. The Magistrates reserved judgment till next Monday.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

A BRUSH WITH THE DERVISHES.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

A sharp engagement has taken place between an Egyptian Cavalry patrol and the Dervish horsemen about eleven miles up the Atbara River.

The fighting was hand to hand, and the Dervishes, who were armed with spears, were repulsed.

The Horse Artillery, who arrived on the scene later, inflicted considerable loss on the fleeing Dervishes.

The Egyptians lost seven killed and eight wounded, two mortally.

Four hundred Dervish horsemen have appeared a few miles from Ras Hadi Camp.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

The *Times'* Peking correspondent states that Li Hung Chang and Chang Yin Huan have been appointed to negotiate with M. Paoloff, of the Russian Embassy, who has been invested with special powers.

China has not yet formally replied to the French demands.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Chinese Loan has been largely over-subscribed in Berlin.

Nothing official has transpired about the loan in London.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ABYSSINIA.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the Commons, said that Lieutenant Harrington, now on his way to King Menelik's Court, will doubtless make enquiries regarding the extent of the Equatorial Provinces over which Colonel Leontieff had been nominated Governor.

Lieutenant Harrington has been gazetted British Agent at King Menelik's Court.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

The following is the result of the race for the Lincolnshire Handicap :—

Prince Barceldine	1
High Treasurer	2
Ravensdale	3

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

Manifesto has been scratched for the Grand National.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Gladstone has arrived at Hawarden.

H. E. GENERAL NAIRNE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

Sir Charles Nairne has arrived, accompanied by Captain Marshall. Lady Nairne, Major and Mrs. Spencer, and Captain Nairne, who accompanied his Excellency from Poona, have gone direct to Simla.

DEATH OF SERGEANT-INSTRUCTOR OF THE CALCUTTA LIGHT HORSE.

The Sergeant-Instructor of the Calcutta Light Horse died here, to-day, of cholera.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT IN POONA.

THANKING THE PLAGUE OFFICERS.

POONA, MARCH 23.

A public entertainment was given to Colonel Creagh, president of the Plague Committee, this evening, at the Reay Market. Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee opened the proceedings by addressing the Colonel and Officers, thanking them on the part of the Poona city for their kindness, and congratulating them on the success which their efforts had attained. Professor Gopal Krishna Gokhale next made an eloquent speech in the same strain.

Colonel Creagh responded in a hearty speech, alluding to the work of the volunteers in terms of eulogy for risking their lives in searching out plague cases. He also thanked Surgeon-Captain Lloyd Jones, who was about to institute proceedings against a large number of persons for keeping their premises dirty. In conclusion, he wished all Hindus a happy New Year.

AIDE-DE-CAMP TO GENERAL NAIRNE.

Lieutenant Wilkinson, of the Durham Light Infantry, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Nairne, in the place of Captain Dimsdale, who goes on field service.

ENTERTAINMENT AT AMRAOTI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, MARCH 23.

Mr. G. S. Khaparde gave an evening party to Colonel Mackenzie, C.I.E., some time Resident of Hyderabad (Deccan), yesterday. The buildings were tastefully decorated and illumined, and the elite of the town, consisting of Europeans and Native officers, pleaders, merchants and other well-to-do gentlemen, attended. Native music with a dance especially pleased the Europeans. Having enjoyed singing for an hour, the party retired to partake of fruits and other dainties. After the distribution of pan-sopari and attar, the guests were garlanded and the party dispersed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Palawan arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PENANG, MARCH 23.

Tht Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie left here this morning for Bombay.

Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Bormida left Hongkong for Bombay on the 22nd inst

COLOMBO, MARCH 23.

O. L. steamer Oruba, from Australia, and French mail steamer Dupleix, from Pondicherry, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur ... 2 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-8
Bar Silver	25 13-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

…RICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via D…ct Cable, perfect.

AUST…ALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bham… interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisb… St. Vincent, perfect.

Private tele…ams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Obidos.

Private correspondence with Costa Rica is suspended. Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted until further notice.

Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama. The postage to be collected from sender on telegrams for Costa Rica posted at Panama is usual rate of five annas.

Next post for Costa Rica leaves Panama at 1 p.m. Saturday, 26th March.

Cable Lowrencomarques—Durban interrupted. Telegrams for South Africa Goqy land lines from Lourencomarques.

Cable Gibraltar Tangier interrupted.

Turkish route right.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Tingueh and Yungchang.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 4.

SPEAKING at the annual dinner of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, the other evening, Lord Selborne said he thought it necessary to dwell on the importance from the commercial point of view of undeveloped territories in Africa because he thought that was a side of the question which even the greatest authorities in this country were apt entirely to forget. He read, the other day, with great interest a speech made by Sir Robert Giffen. He spoke at the dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of North Staffordshire last December, and the subject which he took for his speech was entitled "Free Trade Success." Sir Robert Giffen's first point was that in reality Free Trade had recently had all the substantial successes, and the second point was that, whether they liked it or not, all the great nations of the world were being driven slowly but surely to a Free Trade policy. And the moral which Sir R. Giffen wished us to draw from his conclusions he took to have been that this country need not feel anxious for its trade in the future from the point of view of the fiscal policy of foreign nations. He must be a very bold man who on such a ground as this would tackle Sir Robert Giffen, and he did not propose to do so that night, though he was bound to say that Sir Robert had carried his conclusions further than the facts which he adduced seemed to him to warrant ; and he did not see why his prophecy of the speedy conversion of foreign nations to a policy of Free Trade was likely to be more accurate now than exactly the same prophecy of Mr. Cobden was fifty years ago. That was not his (Lord Selborne's) point. His point that night was to assume the absolute accuracy of Sir R. Giffen's forecast. Granted that it was quite true that the United States, Germany, France, Russia, and Austria were very much against the grain, but very surely being driven into a policy of Free Trade because thay found that they required cheap food and cheap raw materials—was the question then exhausted ? Had not Sir R. Giffen entirely left out the future of the great colonial empires of these great countries ? Supposing, for the sake of cheap food and cheap raw material, France was driven to open her own ports to the products of foreign nations, was there the slightest reason to suppose that she would open the ports of her colonies. Would she not reserve them as the prize and as the special commercial hunting-ground of her own manufacturers, who were feeling the effects of the Free Trade at home ? What was there in the history of these countries to lead us to suppose that anything else would be the case ? Suppose India had been a French dependency, under the same tariff as Madagascar. The experience of Bradford in connection with the varying tariff in the United States would be a trivial thing to the difference that state of things would have made to the trade of the United Kingdom. But if they would look forward in the interests of their children, and of their children's children, they must have regard to the time when there would be many Indias—a German India in Africa, several French Indias in Africa, a French India in what was known as Indo-China, and if they had it entirely their own way there would be a Russian, German, and French India in China itself. If they would try to grasp what the future would be for the trade of this country, supposing the whole of a teeming and developed Africa were closed to the commerce of this country, China partitioned amongst the Great Powers of Europe, except England, and the markets of China closed to the trade of this country, then they would understand the grudge which their sons would have against them for not foreseeing the future, and safeguarding them. It was this possibility, this real danger, that was the excuse, nay the necessity, why we should annex territory in Africa, and it was our justification in the face of the world why we should maintain unflinchingly our treaty rights in China, because not only were there these great future markets, but it was also true that, Protection or no Protection, Free Trade or no Free Trade, the tendency of the civilised countries of the world was to become more and more their own producers of the staple commodities, such as woollens and worsteds, linen and hardware, and therefore the trade must go to the undeveloped and less civilised countries ; and if these were shut to our goods, and the old countries did not want our goods, where was the market for our sons' commerce going to be ?

There are always large applications for an issue of Treasury Bills, and the present offer of a million and a-half has proved no exception in this respect. The total applications amounted to no less than upwards of 12 3-4 millions ; this too in face of the short supply of floating cash in the market. Judging by the low rate at which the bills were allotted, £2 5s. per cent., it would appear that there is no strong belief in a continuance of the comparatively high rates for money now ruling. It is not supposed, however, that many of the bills have found their way into the market, the bulk, it is understood, having been taken by the Bank of England, in which case, assuming that the maturing bills were held largely by the market, the supply of cash outside should be increased. There have already been transactions in the new bills at as low as 2 3-16 and 2 1-8 per cent.

In their fortnightly circular on the Indian and Ceylon tea share market, Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, of London, give the following statistics of the quantity of Indian and Ceylon tea taken by the North American markets during each of the last six years:—

	Indian. lb.	Ceylon. lb.	Total. lb.
1892	1,586,426	1,489,474	3,075,900
1893	2,111,247	1,870 590	3,981,837
1894	2,428,230	2,295,140	4,723,370
1895	4,071,731	3 744 736	7,816,467
1896	5,258,773	4,364 510	9,623,283
1897	5,663,214	5,698,596	11,361,810

The steady growth of the trade in both descriptions in consequence of the efforts made by the planters' associations to bring the teas to the notice of consumers in the United States and Canada will not escape attention. It is a noticable fact, also, that whereas until last year Indian tea distanced Ceylon tea in the competition, Ceylon tea last year beat the Indian article according to the above returns.

Despite the efforts that have been made to give a good appearance to Rhodesian shares they have been falling back in the past day or two. And there is a renewed well-reasoned onslaught of Mr. J. Y. F. Blake in the new "National Review." It is called "Second Thoughts on Rhodesia," and his second thoughts are worse. Mr. Blake now gives the country a year to be found out. His report on Rhodesia as a farming country, a proposition which he considers absurd, is : Low ground saturated with fever ; high ground scorched and desert. He arrays evidence for his case from the utterances of the friends of the country as regards gold prospects as well as agricultural. He declares that only pocket formation, no reef, has been discovered ; that the few stamps have stopped work because they have eaten up all the gold ; that the country has been thoroughly prospected without result, and that practical prospectors are leaving in despair. He charges the Chartered Company with repressing the reports of two experts they employed, of refusing to publish statistics, and of avoiding a test of the mineral wealth of the country. The article carries a good deal of conviction, and is a serious matter for shareholders in Rhodesian companies.

Quoting from remarks made by various speakers at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the currency question the "Manchester Guardian" expresses the opinion that the discussion resolved itself, as similar discussions have done previously, into a solemn enunciation of vague phrases and the renewed expression of a Micawberish hope that "something will turn up."

The contribution of the seven Australasian colonies to the world's gold production during 1897 was 2,899,650 oz., an increase of 521,424 oz. on 1896, when the total was 2,378,226 oz.; of 540,406 oz. on 1895, when it was 2,359,244 oz.; and of 655,935 oz. on 1894, when it was 2,243,715 oz. The three leading producers—Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia—contributed 2,293,000 oz. to last year's figures. This leaves something like 606,650 oz. for New South Wales, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Australia, compared with over 640,000 oz. for these four in 1896. The main factors in the year's net improvement are the big upward jump of Western Australia and the considerable but less remarkable increase on the part of Queensland. The quantity of gold raised in Australasia since the first discovery in 1851 to the end of last year works out at 102,491,984 oz., of the estimated value of £395,884,700.

With reference to the newly constituted Association of German Cotton Yarn Consumers, which has been formed in veiw of the approaching revision of the treaties of commerce, the Association of Saxon Cotton Spinners has issued the following declaration :—"The movement appears ill-timed at the present moment, when the formation of an English Fine Spinning Trust, following the recently threatened strike of operatives in the English spinning mills, demonstrates the necessity for a German fine-spinning industry capable of supplying the requirements of consumers, and when the Imperial German Government has before it the important question of the renewal of the treaty with Great Britain. The Economic Committee for the discussion of the treaties of commerce is the body before which the interests of particular branches of the German textile industry should now be representad, and the German cotton spinners must protest against the attacks now being made upon them. Reconciliation and combination, not the conflict of interests, are necessary for the preservation of German industry when the renewal of the treaties is under consideration."

During February the strength that the cotton market derived from the good business done in the opening month of the year was well maintained in some departments and increased in others. Altogether the market has had a fairly healthy appearance. Owing to producers being generally fortified with engagements, they have shown a good deal of firmness, and in some instances they have been able to obtain higher prices. Undoubtedly the principal incident during the month has been the spurt in the price of cotton, after a prolonged period of remarkably small fluctuations. The rise was a signal for increased purchasing of yarns and cloth. For a time producers met the market freely, but as they became engaged they edeavoured to secure enhanced prices. While sometimes successful, the response on the whole was rather feeble. Broadly speaking, a fairly general demand has been experienced for most of the leading markets abroad, and producers have been able to take advantage of the greater confidence shown by buyers and dealers in the present level of values. Even when they have not had actual orders on hand buyers have operated in anticipation of the probable requirments of their customers in the consuming markets. The increase in the mortality from plague in Bombay has given rise to some uneasiness, but on the whole advices from that market have indicated that trade has not been disorganised to the extent of the corresponding time last year. The course of prices of American cotton has been upward, and the change from the more or less immovable attitude of the market since the month of October has not altogether given satisfaction. No very obvious reason for the advance, except the covering of speculators, has been apparent ; indeed, the receipts at the ports and the amount of cotton coming into sight have been so much in excess of 1895 that the largest estimates are now generally accepted as accurate. Mr. Henry Neill has stated that he expects that fully 11,000,000 bales will be delivered as a minimum. Under these circumstances no fear of scarcity need be felt and there can be no doubt that a large supply of cotton at low prices will do much to stimulate the consumption of cotton goods throughout the world. Egyptian cotton has been in good demand, and prices slightly advanced.

The statement that the underwriting for the new Chinese loan is not yet complete is altogether wrong, as it was all secured fully a week ago, the brokers obtaining four millions sterling within two hours. The price of issue will be not less than 90, and may be 91, which of these two figures not having been finally determined. The loan will be redeemable in forty-five years at par, while the security for the loan will be under European control. The prospectus will be issued either on Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

The British Consul at Tainanformosa in his report of 1896 says that the import of opium showed a considerable decrease, owing to the Government having established a monopoly of this trade since the 23rd February, 1896. This has given rise to smuggling, which increased to such an extent after the prohibition, that the demand for opium stored at the open ports ceased and the requirements of the island were entirely supplied by native dealers. The import of opium into Japan, except as a medical necessity, is strictly forbidden, and opium-smoking is a crime for which the offender is liable to penal servitude. In Formosa, however, every native over the age of twenty is now practically allowed to smoke provided he is supplied with the necessary licence under the regulations and becomes a Japanese subject. These licences are issued in connection with the Government laboratory at Taipeh, where the imported opium is refined and put, in three different qualities, into 1 lb. tins for distribution and sale to licence holders. The licences are of three kinds and cost 3 dol., 2 dol., and 20c. per month, respectively. A holder of a first-class licence may smoke any quality of opium, but a holder of a second or third-class licence may not, under a heavy penalty, smoke a higher quality of opium than his ticket indicates. Opium police have been established, whose duty it is to watch for infringements of the regulations. The Government intend to establish opium refineries throughout the island, and contemplate supplying the outside market after satisfying the home demand. The import of English piece-goods, both cotton and woollen, into Southern Formosa is growing smaller every year. The trade is largely in the hand of Chinese, who, knowing the wants and tastes of their customers, are able to supply them at cheap rates by buying refuse goods in Hong Kong and elsewhere. China furnished during the year cotton piece-goods of native manufacture to the value of £30,000, and Japan is importing into Formosa, in increasingly large quantities, cheap fancy cotton prints, and woollen and crepe stuffs. The occupation of Formosa by the Japanese has proved detrimental to British trade in the south of the island. Apart from the prohibition of the opium trade, British merchants have suffered considerable loss by the departure from their service of old and trusted Chinese employes, numbers of whom preferred to leave Tainan and return to the mainland, rather than become Japanese subjects.

THE NEW NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

YESTERDAY, at 12-30 p.m., Admiral Douglas, the new Naval Commander-in-Chief, landed officially at the Apollo Bunder, where he was received by General Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, and a number of military and naval officers. A guard-of-honour, composed of 50 men of the 25th Regiment, N. I., under the command of Captain Sillery, was drawn up at the bunder, with band and colours. Among those present, besides General Ventris, were Major Annesley, Major Powell, Major Bethune, Captain Chandler, Captain Finney, Captain Holland, Colonel Reilly, Colonel Hay, Colonel Collett, Captain Clowes, Captain Ducat, Major Colville, etc. As Admiral Douglas stepped up the top of the bunder staircase, with Captain Bush, his flag captain, and Lieut. Burne, flag lieutenant, he was received by General Ventris, the band playing the National Anthem, and the land battery firing a salute of fifteen guns. The Admiral went with General Ventris and inspected the guard-of-honour, who saluted him. After a few minutes spent in conversation, the Admiral left for his temporary quarters at the Esplanade Hotel Annexe, Apollo Bunder.

LORD ROSEBERY'S beautiful house in Berkeley Square, which has seldom been open of late, was the scene of a brilliant reception the other night. The "coming out" of Lady Sybil Primrose, which commenced with a ball on Monday night, finished with a political "at-home" on Saturday, when celebrities of all parties were present. The guests were received by Lord Rosebery and his two daughters, Lady Sybil and Lady Betty, both attired in white China silk, trimmed with pink roses, and sashes to match. All the rooms were open, the magnificent pictures, including some of the finest Turner's, receiving much attention ; but perhaps none were more admired than Millais' famous portrait of Mr. Gladstone in his robes as D. C. L. A portrait of the Queen holds the place of honour in the superb ball-room immediately over the carved marble mantelpiece, which was profusely decorated with white orchids. The dining-room, in which refreshments were served, displayed on one of the tables many famous cups won by Lord Rosebery on the turf, and on the walls portraits of famous statesmen, amongst whom Pitt held the place of honour.

DAMODHER HARI CHAPEKAR.

OUR Poona correspondent writes :—There is no foundation for the story that Damodher is insane, and that doctors have been sent to examine into the state of his mind. The warrant fixed the place of execution in the Reay Market. The Court in doing so was not acting under the instructions of Government. The order was cancelled by Government, as the prisoner, being in custody at Yerrowda, the execution can be more conveniently carried out there. Damodher was pleased when he was informed that his execution was to take place in the more public Market, and was much disappointed when he heard that the venue was changed. He was anxious to have a talk with Bal Gungadhar Tilak, who, however, has no desire to see him. Damodher, on hearing this, said :—'Mr. Tilak is not a brave man ; see how he avoids talking to me." Damodher conveys to those who have seen much of him the impression that he knows much more than he has seen fit to confess, and that he has a certain enjoyment in keeping back as much as he has told. He is indifferent to the thought of death, saying that it was written that he should kill Rand Saheb, and that he should die in his turn. The same phrase has been frequently used by his aged father, who refused to take any steps for his defence at his trial, saying : "It is written, what is the use of trying to avoid what is to happen ?" Many letters are addressed to Damodher conjuring him to die like a brave man and say nothing. Letters, I hear, are going about to prominent Europeans telling them that Chapekar is an innocent man, and that the writer and his comrades committed the Poona murders, and will do something if the innocent Damodher be executed.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MARCH 19.

THERE have been of late constant thefts on the West India Portuguese Railway line, and notwithstanding the complaints of the merchants, the thieves have not been discovered.—The opinion of the Chief Health Officer regarding the bubonic plague has been published in the "Boletim Official." The atmosphere is not, he thinks, the medium of contagion. The propagation is occasioned only by clothes and other articles contaminated when a person is suffering from the plague. The following precautions are suggested :—Rigorous inspection on arrivals coming from infected districts and preventing ingress when bubonic symptoms are manifested and disinfection of their baggage ; vigilant and effective observation during the stage of incubation ; immediate isolation of the patient, avoiding contact, and segregation of the neighbourhood to a distance of 10 metres ; destruction of all the articles contaminated and disinfection of all the suspected susceptible articles. Where the execution of the measures is complete and the public co-operate with the authorities there will be less danger of the plague invading the territory, though it appears to be threatening. A case of plague occurred at Velim. It was an individual recently returned from Bombay. The Assistant Health Officer has sent the family and the neighbours into the segregation camp. Another death has also taken place at Calangute, and the body was cremated on the hill.—A woman from Marcella has been sentenced, at the District Court of Bicholim, to 25 years' transportation. She had poisoned another woman and her two sons, as by taking away their lives she, it is said, intended getting married to the deceased's husband, with whom she had illicit relations.—Messrs. Duarte de Aranjo and Casmiro de Aranjo from Siolim, charged with arson, who were lately sentenced by the District Judge of Bardez for 20 years' transportation, having made an appeal to the High Court, have been acquitted.—Mr. Roque Barreto Miranda, of Margao, has been appointed to take charge of the technique of printing and lithography in the Government Press, Pangim.—Members of the Royal Geographical Society of Lisbon and eminent men of letters resident in Portuguese India, disirous of taking part in the solemn assembly commemorative of the centenary which will take place on the 18th May next, are invited to send in the subjects of their intended addresses by the 30th inst. These addresses are to be eight in number, and the reading of each of them is not to last for more than half-an-hour.—Captain Augusto Maria Leao has returned from Belgaum, where he had been in pursuit of the Pathans who robbed the temple of Quela.—Mr. A. C. Rebeiro, of the Damaun Revenue Office, will shortly come to Goa to act for Mr. A. Pessanha, who goes on leave to Portugal.—The hawkers and other ambulent sellers of fruit and vegetables have to take licences from the Municipality, paying Rs. 6-10-0.—At the request of the Governor of Damaun, Dr. Claudino da Cunha has been inoculating the people with M. Haffkine's serum, and left for Damaun on the 7th instant.—The palace of the Count of Nova-Goa has been turned into a hospital for the accommodation of small-pox patients, the number of whom is daily increasing.—The committee of the Hindu Temple of Mallcarguna have offered rewards of Rs. 400, and Rs. 100 to those who give information tending to the arrest of the persons concerned in the robbery at the same temple.—At the meeting of the proprietors of salt pans a committee was appointed, headed by Mr. Sirtorio Coelho, to prepare a scheme by which Goa salt can be exported to China and other Eastern ports, and at what price it can be sold.—The tender of Mr. P. Rumara Sivani Mudaly, a servant of the W. I. P. Railway, has been accepted for Rs. 3,900 for putting telegraphic lines of 66 miles in the four stations, Panjim, Ponda, Sanquelim, and Valpoi. The Government will supply the necessary materials and apparatus.—One of the pendals in the Lazaretto at Reis Magos has been burnt.—Several transported criminals have returned from Mozambique, availing themselves of the amnesty granted by the present Governor-General.—The robbers who had taken 82 sovereigns plus Rs 300 of the merchant, named Fortunato have been convicted to penal servitude for 5 years.—According to the rules and regulations of quarantine the Regedor of Chinchinim exacts from persons arriving from British territory a certificate for 10 consecutive days, besides a rupee for his fee.—Rev. Jose Nicolao de Souza has been appointed Chaplain for the Lazaretto at Reis Magos.—The complaints of the merchants of the delay in despatching goods from the Custom House is due to stamping by Government seal each of the articles of merchandise, which not only causes very great delay in delivering the goods, but serious damage to delicate articles which cannot be submitted to that operation without damage.—The Patriarch Archbishop has sent two missionaries of the Society of St. Francis Xavier to Siroda as Vicar and assistant, the Revs. Furtado and Gracias.—The Governor-General proposes to pay a visit to the Canal at Colvalle with a view to the remaining part of the work being completed. The greater part of the work has been done, and if his Excellency succeeds in cutting the remainder, there will be direct communication to the sea.—A branch of the Public Works Department has been opened at Pragana Nagar Avely, of which the present Administrator, Mr. L. Pinto Barbosa, has been appointed the head. Public roads are being opened at Satary, and the erection of public buildings is also being pushed on. This will bring a civilising influence on the wild tribes of Novas Conquistos who frequently give much trouble to the Government by rebellion and daring robberies.—Mr. Leao the Administrator of Ponda, has been called to take charge of public works.—The sanitary condition of the country has not been very good. Small-pox and many kinds of fever are prevailing in several parts of the country.

A BOMBAY MUSICIAN IN LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has come to my knowledge that some persons, either wilfully or out of ignorance, are spreading rumours damaging my professional reputation. It has been said that I gave in St. James's Hall a concert which turned out a failure. It is very easy to verify, by applying to Tree's Ticket Office at the abovementioned Hall, that I never played yet before a London audience, either in St. James's or anywhere else, whilst the titles that follow my signature prove my success as a teacher. As my connection with the musical world of Bombay has been only temporarily suspended, and not definitively broken, I shall feel greatly obliged if you will kindly make it known that, notwithstanding what is being said to the contrary by interested or badly informed people, the judgment passed on me by the Bombay audiences on several occasions has not been reversed by any London audience.—Yours, &c.,

G. SORINZI,

Professor of Piano and Musical Theory in the Kensington College of Music and the London Conservatoire of Music, London.

London, March 4.

FROM no authoritative quarter has there been any suggestion that Kiaochau should be other than a free port, and Germany has not, it is stated, demanded or received for German engineers or industrialists in Shantung any rights which can be legitimately described as a monopoly. According to official reports from Chifu the Japanese are displaying activity in the refortification of Wei-hai-wei, and its evacuation is considered improbable.

OUR point of view of the Queen's Drawing-room the other day, says a contemporary, is, perhaps, worth mention. The elaborate dresses of the ladies have been described, but a very simple and unornate addition to what Her Majesty wore has escaped record. This was the pair of large gold-rimmed spectacles through which, for the first time on these occasions, she regarded the bevy of debutantes who made the obeisance before her. To old habitues of the general circle there was a certain pathos in the innovation.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding : The following members were also present :—Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Cowasji Mervanji Shroff, Kaikhushru Nowroji Kabraji, Professor O. V. Muller, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Drs. A. G. Viegas, Cowasji Hormusji, N. N. Katrak, and K. N. Bahadurji.

POWER OF GRANTING SPECIAL COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 18th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction of the Committee and the Corporation to the payment to the widow of Mr. T. Glover, late inspector, Health Department, of Rs. 2,000 as extra compassionate allowance in addition to the allowance of Rs. 3,000 already paid under the Pension Regulations, as Mr. Glover was one of the most conscientious and loyal subordinates the Municipality has ever had, and his services on many occasions, and especially during the first months of the plague in keeping the staff together, were of the greatest value.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola did not think that the Corporation had power to grant as compassionate allowance a sum exceeding that to which the heirs of the deceased were entitled. It was an important question inasmuch as their decision in the matter would serve as a precedent for the future.

The Commissioner read the opinion of the Municipal solicitors on the point raised by Mr. Ibrahim. Their opinion was that Mr. Glover having died of plague contracted in the discharge of his duty, it was legally competent for the Corporation to exercise its discretion of granting a special allowance in addition to the compassionate allowance already received.

Dr. Viegas wanted to know whether this was the first case of its kind in which they were going to grant a higher compassionate allowance than what was due under the pension rules.

The Commissioner remarked that he did not know of any other case.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji cited an instance in which an officer engaged on the Tansa Water-works having died of fever, his widow received a special compassionate allowance.

Dr. Viegas said he did not see any reason to depart from the usual rule in this particular case.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed that the Commissioner be asked to obtain opinion of counsel as to the power of the Corporation under the pension rules to grant compassionte allowance to the widow or an heir of a deceased Municipal officer in excess of the limit fixed by the Rule 22 of the regulations.

Dr. Katrak seconded the proposition.

Mr. Vincent observed that they were advised by their solicitors that they could grant a special allowance, which was richly deserved. He moved an amendment to the effect that in reference to the Commissioner's letter and the opinion expressed by the Municipal solicitors as to the power of the Corporation to make such grant. The Corporation be recommended to sanction payment of Rs. 2,000 in addition to Rs. 3,000 already granted to the widow of Mr. Glover in consideration of the services rendered by him and of his having died of plague contracted in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. Cuffe seconded the amendment.

After some further discussion the amendment was put to the vote and lost by a majority of 5 to 3. Mr. Ibrahim's original proposition was carried by a majority.

THE PETIT PUBEIC HALL.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 13th January 1898, from the Commissioner, requesting a settlement of the question of the mode of payment of the donation of Rs. 5,00,000, promised by Bai Dinbai for the construction of the Petit Public Hall.

On the motion of Dr. A. G. Viegas it was resolved that the trust deed should be prepared as soon as possible by the joint solicitors of the Municipality and Bai Dinbai, and that it should provide for the deposit in the joint names of Bai Dinbai and the Municipal Commissioner of rupee papers or other approved security of the actual value of rupees five lakhs.

FURTHER GRANT TO THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The Committee recommended the Corporation to sanction a further grant of a lakh of rupees to the Plague Committee as applied for by him. It was decided to consider the recommendation at a special meeting of the Corporation to be called on Monday next.

The Committee after transacting other business, adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT DUNERA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Dunera, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Southampton, which port she left on the 2nd March, and called at Suez on the 13th instant. She has brought drafts of different Regiments, consisting of 58 officers, 5 ladies, and one child, 11 Warrant officers, 1,158 Non-Commissioned officers and men, 20 women, and 16 children. During the voyage moderate wind and fine weather were experienced. The baggage guard and working party, strength 4 officers and 200 men, under a Field officer, left the ship's side at 11 a.m. in charge of the baggage, and the remainder of the troops for shore moved into the barges at 1 and 2-30 p.m. All the troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock. Troops were conveyed in three extra troop trains. The first train to Deolali, with 7 officers, 480 men, 5 women, 6 children, and 10 followers of 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, 1st Battalion Northampton Regiment, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and all families of the troops proceeding via Deolali, left Sassoon Dock at 6-5 p.m., and arrives at Deolali at 4-40, this morning. The second train to Deolali, with 7 officers, 392 men, and 10 followers of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, 1st Battalion Royal Scot Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion K.O.S. Borderers, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, and 2nd Battalion Cannaught Rangers, left the Sassoon Dock at 6-35 p.m., and will arrive at Deolali at 5-45, this morning. The third train to Poona, with 7 officers, 279 men, 2 women, 2 children, and 10 followers, of the 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion K. O. Y. L. I., 2nd Battalion Durham L. I., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, and all families proceeding via Poona, left the Sassoon Dock at 7-20 p.m., and arrives at Poona at 6-10, this morning. Two cases of scarlet fever and one case of measles occurred during the voyage. The patients were landed at the Sassoon Dock and conveyed to Station Hospital, Colaba, for treatment. Following is the list of officers :—

Lt-Col and Mrs C E Harman, 2nd Connaught Rangers
Major C N Watts, 2nd Derby Regt
Major and Mrs A H M Edwards, 5th Dra Guards
Capt F G Parker, 1st Northampton Regt
Capt P H O Copper, 1st North Stafford Regt
Capt G W Massey, 2nd R Irish Rifles
Capt H R Wigram, 2nd K O S Borderers
Capt and Mrs L I Bols, 1st Devon Regt
Capt H S Street, 20th Hussars
Capt J B J Tulloch, 2nd York L I
Capt C A L Yate, 2nd York L I
Lieut W M Goodwyn, 1st Devon Regt
Lieut W T Layard, 1st Northampton Regt
2nd Lieut I C W Cornell, 2nd K O S Borderers
2nd Lieut H P Watts, 2nd Durham L I
Lieut E V Fox, 1st N Stafford Regt
Lieut R McDonall, 1st E Kent Regt
Lieut R Sweetman, 2nd R Irish Regt
Lieut I V Kelly, 2nd R Irish Regt
Lieut G T Mair, R A
Surgn Major V E Hunter, A M Staff
Surgn Major and Mrs S N Cardozo and child, A M Staff
Surgn Lieut E T F Birrell, A M S
Vety Lieut I S Woods, A V Dept
Surgn Lieut G Tate, I M S
Surgn Lieut A T Gage, I M S
Surgn Lieut G Macpherson, I M S
Surgn Lieut S Hunt, I M S
Surgn Lieut A G Sargent, I M S
Surgn Lieut H Kirkpatrick, I M S
Surgn Lieut W Lethbridge, I M S
Surgn Lieut de V Condon, I M S
Surgn Lieut and Mrs F W S Frayrer, I M S
2nd Lieut J Woodham, Unattached List
2nd Lieut W Thompson, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H N Lyle, Unattached List
2nd Lieut I M C Poole, Unattached List
2nd Lieut M G D Rowlandson, Unattached List
2nd Lieut W L A Twiss, Unattached List
2nd Lieut V A Coaker, Unattached List
2nd Lieut R J Malet, Unattached List
2nd Lieut F C Waterfield, Unattached List
2nd Lieut W Clifford, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H C Kay, Unattached List
2nd Lieut S F Muspratt, Unattached List
2nd Lieut W A Bayley, Unattached List
2nd Lieut A B Merriman, Unattached List
2nd Lieut L D Watling, Unattached List
2nd Lieut G C Turnbull, Unattached List
2nd Lieut J L Morant, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H M Lord, Unattached List
2nd Lieut F Skipworth, Unattached List
2nd Lieut E F Twiss, 1st E Yorks Regt
2nd Lieut E R Street, 1st Hants Regt
2nd Lieut C H B Wright, 2nd W Riding Regt
Lieut A S Colquhoun, 2nd Yorks L I
Revd F Vincent, Acting R C Chaplain
Rev C R Patey, Acting C of E Chaplain

THE Chinese Government having authorised a Chinese syndicate to construct with foreign assistance, presumbly American, a trunk line from Tientsin to Chinkiang through Shantung, the German Minister has intervened on the ground that Germany has been accorded the refusal of the right to construct any railway in Shantung. The proposal is therefore blocked. Russia is insisting on the concession of large powers to her military officers attached to the Chinese army, and a Russian high official has affirmed that Russia will remain permanently at Port Arthur. At Yokohama it is reported that Deer Island off the port of Fusan in Southern Corea has been leased to Russia by the Corean Government.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

	Wards.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	5	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	6	2	32
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	2	3	
	Dongri	2	3	
C	Market	6	2	44
	Dhobi Talao	18	5	
	Fanaswady	5	2	
	Bhuleshwar	5	1	
	Khara Talao	1	2	
	Kumbharwada	0	5	
D	Khetwadi	6	6	36
	Girgaum	16	9	
	Chowpaty	10	4	
	Walkeshwar	2	1	
	Mahaluxmi	2	1	
E	Mazagon	9	6	63
	Tarwady	5	3	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	4	6	
	Tardeo	0	3	
	Byculla	14	14	
	First Nagpada	4	0	
F	Parel	7	10	21
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	1	2	
G	Mahim	4	1	14
	Worlee	1	1	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	62	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		2	89
	Jain		1	
	Grant Road		2	
	St. George's		0	
	Narielwadi		2	
	Islami Nagdavi		1	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Jain, Parel		1	
	Telegu		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		6	
	Soonee		4	
	Arthur Road		10	
	Nizampura		0	
	Khoja		1	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		8	
	3rd Bhoiwada		0	
	Police		1	
	Genl Mahomedan		1	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		1	
	J J Hospital		1	
	Greaves Cotton & Cos		1	
	Byculla S. Camp		2	
	Govt. House, Parel		9	
	Maratha		23	
	Patharay Prabhu		1	
	V S Maharajas		1	
	Total	198	174	305
	Total plague deaths to date	25,627	22,299	
	Same date last year	66	69	168

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District two cases of plague were detected, one at Victoria Bunder and the other at Middle Colaba, and were removed to the Modykhana Hospital. In the Fort District two cases occurred as follows :—A roadside case was found in Campti Street and removed to the Grant Road Hospital. Another case was removed from house No. 52, Custom House Road, to the St. George's Hospital. Two cases belonging to other districts were also removed, one from the Sirdar's Buildings, being resident of D ward, and the other from Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, admitted from Gingaum, Dabool Coor. In the Mandvie ward six plague cases and three deaths were recorded. In C ward (north) Kumbarwada section showed two cases and seven deaths, Khara Talao two cases and two deaths, and Bhuleshwar one case and two deaths. In the same ward (south) two cases and no deaths were recorded in the Market section, three cases and no deaths in the Dhobie Talao section, and no cases and no deaths in the Fanaswady section. In D ward (east) the medical officer inspected 126 houses, including eleven chawls. Dr. Mackenzie discovered three cases, Dr. Seervai one case, Dr. Jather one case, and Dr. Da Costa three cases. In the same ward (west) 275 houses and 30 chawls were inspected by the sectional medical staff. Three cases of plague were removed and 1 death was certified. In E ward no cases and five deaths were registered in the Byculla section, one case and two deaths in the Mazagon section, no cases and two deaths in the Nagpada section, four cases and two deaths in the Kamatipoora section, and one case and two deaths in the Tardeo section. No reports were available from the Parel and Mahim wards.

THE POLICE HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Mr. Nugent, accompanied by Mr. Stewart, I.C.S., yesterday morning, visited the Police Plague Hospital at Foras Road, where there are more patients under treatment than at any previous time since its erection, viz., eight men and four women. Two of the latter are the widows of police sepoys who died last week and whom they attended in their last illness. The two women are at present under observation only, but it is feared that the cases will develop into plague. Dr. Sidney Smith is the physician, and the staff includes a day and a night nurse and two hospital assistants. The Government have made a further grant of five thousand rupees towards the maintenance of the hospital, and hence the inmates receive every comfort calculated to assist in their recovery.

DEATH OF DR. GODINHO.

Dr. B. Godinho, of the J. J. Hospital staff, who was admitted into St. George's Hospital suffering from plague, died there yesterday. He was a brother of the District Medical Officer of C Ward (south).

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were, yesterday, detained in the Goculdas Tejpal Segregation Camp 1,287 persons, in the Churney Road Camp 361 persons, in the Dadur Health Camp, 424 persons, in the Wari Bunder Camp 328 persons, and in the Modykhana Camp 170 persons.

The huts that are being erected on the Kennedy Sea Face, near the Hindu Gymkhana, are intended for the Government and Municipal servants at a rental of Rs. 20 each per quarter. Other persons desiring to have a hut can obtain one on paying the cost of erection, viz., Rs. 80.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 649, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,190, making a total of 2,839 persons. Departures by sea 1,395, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,340, making a total of 3,735 persons.

COMMITTEES FOR THE PAREL AND MAHIM WARDS.

The Chairman, Sir James Campbell, and the members of the Plague Committee met, yesterday morning, at the Central Office, Parel Hospital, to appoint committees for the Parel and Mahim Districts. The following are the details :—

SECTION 1, COMPRISING PAREL CHAWL ROAD, LAL WADY, KALA CHOWKEY ROAD, ARTHUR ROAD, UP TO CAINCHPOOGLY STATION AND SOPARI BAUGH ROAD.

Committee :—Messrs. Ramji Ragunath, R. F. Batlivalla, Mahomed Sahib Mukha, Bahadur Beg, Kadurbhoy Currimbhoy, V. R. Laxumonji and Dr. Wadia.

SECTION 2—PAREL TANK ROAD AND PAREL VILLAGE.

Committee :—Messrs. Rowji Ragoonath, Shaik Ismail, and G. A. Patel.

SECTION 3—SEWREE KOLIWADA.

Committee :—Messrs. Moraba and the two Patels, assisted by Mr. J. C. Lyons.

SECTION 4—BHOIWADA AND NAIGAUM.

Committee :—Messrs. Khambatta, …na, Madan, Dewji Mistri, Vassonji Khimji and Dayal Moolji.

SECTION 5—DADUR ELPHINSTONE ROAD AND CARROL ROAD.

Committee :—Messrs. Vassonjee, Khimji, Vinayak

Rao. A. F. Unvalla, M. M. Faldina, K. E. Ghamat, Adam Aba Isac Moosa and Dr. D. Bhimji.

SECTION 6—OLD AND NEW MATOONGA.

Committee:—Messrs. G. T. Vaidya, S. N. Lund, Tookansi Shamji, Ruttonsey Punja, S. T. Bhundari, and P. S. Lund.

SECTION 7—GOVARI VADALLA.

Committee:—Messrs. Marfatia, Britto, Bapoo Balaji, E. B. B. Mistri, R. M. Munshee, with assistance of Patels.

SECTION 8—SION.

Committee:—Messrs. D. N. Vaidya, A. M. Dalvi, Sitram Khunderao, R. S. Taki, D. F. Pereira, K. Baboorao, J. R. Paroolkar and Rao Bahadur Pitale.

SECTION 9—MAHIM.

Committee:—Messrs. Ismail Sahib Cassim, Judah Aaran, Moonshee Ibrahim Dadoo, K. N. Mabale, B. M. Shumsoodin, Bhugwandas Mudlihar, P. J. Mody, D. G. Kamat, M. Hoosein Burray, J. F. Oliviera, S. M. Ebrahim and Ibrahim Patel.

SECTION 10—WORLEE.

Committee:—Messrs. C. Reel, Janardhan Gopal, Vassoodev Acharva, Janardhan Pandurang, Narayen Moroba, Bapooji Burjorji Severuwalla and M. Vinayak.

SECTION 11—DE LISLE ROAD, FERGUSON ROAD, AND JACOB'S CIRCLE.

Committee:—Messrs. Shaik Adum Esoofabhoy, C. H. Batlivalla, N. M. Marshall, Krishna Rao Pawar, D. M. Daboo, J. Athaide and Dr. Tata.

SECTION 12—DHARAVI.

Committee:—To be formed.

PLAGUE IN DAMAUN.

The plague mortality in Lower Damaun on Monday, the 21st, was 5, being 2 machans in Sapil's sheri, Katheria, 2 dhorans in fields, and 1 Mahomedan in Ganchivad. On Tuesday morning, Drs. Moniz and Fernandes attended at the Marvad plague hospital to examine Dr. Proença, and they are of opinion that his condition is not yet improving. Two days ago, dead rats were found in Fort, at the residence of Lieutenant Pierres, whereupon the officer got them burnt, and being over-anxious of disinfecting, his person took hold of a bottle of carbolic acid lying near, and pouring some of its contents on his hand, rubbed it to his hands, feet and face, with the result that a few seconds after he was severely burnt. A doctor was attending on him the whole of yesterday, and he is stated to be in a state of great pain.

MR. KHIMJI KAYANI'S SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have very carefully gone through the important scheme of Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, suggested in his letter addressed to Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Wilkins, I.M.S., D.S.O., the D.M.O. of B ward, for the suppression of plague measures. No doubt it is a very good idea, and I am fully convinced that if the proposed scheme is minutely and carefully taken into consideration by the Bombay Government it will remove to a great extent the groundless panic and dissatisfaction. Is it not of first importance that the heavy expenditure of the Plague Committee should be curtailed? The scheme suggested by Mr. Kayani, if carried out, will cut the present expense to a great extent. It is openly said in all quarters and corners that the present scheme of appointing committees in different wards of the city will never be a success, inasmuch as the people will of course come forward to give their names in the committees, but they are not found and will never be found working. They do not want to be unpopular with their respective communities, and now such an awkward time has arrived, that anybody, whether a man of influence or not, if he joins the Plague Committee and is found to be openly working with them, he is sure to be very unpopular in his community. Under the present circumstances it is absurd to rely upon justices and other so-called and self-elected leaders of the different communities to help the Government in their efforts to suppress the plague. I trust Government will fully take into consideration the scheme proposed by Mr. Kayani, and if it does not think it advisable to adopt it in the whole city, at least an experimental trial might be made in one of the wards of the city.—Yours, &c.,

March 23. A RATE-PAYER.

SURAT NEWS

OUR correspondent, writing under date 19th March says:—The election suit filed in the District Judge's Court by Mr. Mullan Abdul Hai, a candidate at the last general ward election, held on the 22nd ultimo, was heard to-day before Mr. Moscardie, the District and Sessions Judge here. The plaintiff's nomination paper being handed over to the receiving officer not in due time was rejected, which thus prevented him from competing with other candidates. Mr. Bezonji Vakil, Mr. Motabhai M. Vakil, and Mr. Jivanlal P. Lakhia, the Receiving Officer and City First-Class Magistrate, were examined as witnesses in this case by the plaintiff himself, who conducted the case without any legal help. The three successful commissioners as well as the Municipality were represented by different pleaders. Several issues were raised by the court, and further hearing of the case has been adjourned till Monday.

A similar suit to set aside the election of Dr. Ramlal Lallubhai, member for the Wadifalia ward in the local Municipality, filed by Mr. Bhagubhai Dayabhai Vakil in the District Court, will be heard on Saturday. Mr. Bhagubhai was defeated by a majority of eight votes.

In the meeting of the Municipality, held under the presidency of Mr. R. A. L. Moore, on Wednesday last, it was resolved by an overwhelming majority, at the instance of Mr. Fardoonji C. Taraporewala, the Executive Engineer, to adopt the report of the Water Connections Committee. The water-rate will be levied upon those of the people who wish to have the connections in their houses, and will vary from Rs. 12 to Rs. 30. The minority opposing the proposition suggested to levy no water rates for house connections, because the house-tax was imposed upon the people in order to construct the water-works and supply them with a fresh supply of water. Those in favour of the tax supported the measure as being necessary, notwithstanding its prohibitive nature for preventing the waste of water which would be distinctly disadvantageous to the health of the city till drainage, the necessary accompaniment of water-works, was supplied to the city. The several tanks and stand-pipes constructed in different parts of the city and supplied with water make a sufficient provision for water to the masses of population who hither to depended for their supply on river and well-water.

The Municipality has resolved to continue the services of the Sanitary Superintendent, Mr. Barett, till 3rd May next, and asked the Sanitary Committee to call for applications publicly for the post of the Sanitary Superintendent.

The mortality from plague and other causes in the town during the current month, and more especially in its latter part being found greatly reduced, it is believed the authorities here shortly propose to reduce the plague establishment and modify quarantine and other regulations. The plague still appears rife in Chikhli and Olpad talukas and in the villages of Katargaum and Doomas, where from about 2 to 15 daths a week occur for the past few months.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Clarkson, Sanitary Commissioner, arrived here on Thursday to examine the sanitary arrangements made in consequence of plague at the camps, hospitals, and other places, which he visited in company of Mr. Moore and Surg.-Lieut.-Col K. S. Nariman, and found them to his satisfaction.

THE House of Commons has seldom been more highly amused by the introduction of any bill than it was when, after MacAleese had solemnly raised his hat on hearing his name called out, the Speaker gravely announced that the hon. member "asked leave to bring in a bill to enable persons of Irish birth or extaction to adopt and use the prefix 'O' or 'Mac' before their surnames." There was much mirth over the measure both in the House and out of it, and a wicked wit in the lobby suggested that it ought to have been at once opposed, on the ground that it was unduly limited in its scope, and ought, in the interests of Wales, to have included "Ap" and "Fitz" as well as "O" and "Mac." But amusing as the object of the bill appears to be on the surface, its purpose is to remove what has been found to be a real hardship. Some Irishmen, for instance, who has with guileless innocence adopted an "O" or "Mac" before his surname, subsequently found that this exhibition of innocent pride has had the effect of erasing his name from the voting registers, as registration officials have held that a man claiming to be an "O'Mulligan" or a "Macdonnell" could not be the same as the one appearing on the register without the prefix.

MR. BAYARD has settled down to private life at Wilmington, Delaware, in the old Bayard homestead. An interviewer of a Boston paper found him helping to drag a big gravel roller across his yard, in an old Norfolk jacket and a soft felt. Mr. Bayard has been abused for his sympathy with England, but he is firmly convinced that there is no hostile feeling against England in the United States. He told his interviewer: I have yet to find an American with a feeling of animosity toward the English people. I have yet to hear a specific reply to my statement that the disposition of American people towards the English people is friendly. Whatever contradictions have been made have been of the vaguest character. I can understand men who might be interested in possible war contracts wanting to see us involved in trouble with some other nation. Such contracts are often very profitable. But I can say positively that there is no cause of umbrage between the two peoples—thae there has been no difference between them which could not be adjusted on the basis of common reason and common fairness. If there was any such difference I should know it, for I was for four years at the head of all the foreign affairs of this Government and for four years represented it in London.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

THE ATTACK ON MR. SASSOON'S CARRIAGE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Baker Gazi and eleven others were charged with attacking Mr. Jacob Sassoon's carriage at the Foras Road, on the 9th instant. Mr. F. A. Little, Government solicitor, assisted by Sardar Mir Abdool Ali and Superintendents Brewin and Nolan, prosecuted; while Mr. Velinker and Mr. Oliveira, pleaders, defended some of the accused.

Mr. A. Greenboam, private secretary to Mr. Jacob Sassoon, examined by Mr. Little, said he left Braganza Hall, Byculla, at 1-30 p.m. on the 9th instant, in company of Mr. Sassoon, intending to proceed to the Fort through Foras Road. All went well till they reached Foras Road. Coming up to Ludha Ibrahims shop the coachman and other peons called their attention to the fact that there was a large crowd of people there. Witness was then reading, and Mr. Sassoon drew his attention to the crowd of people. They called "Doctors, maro, maro." They hit the gharry with sticks, and two stones were thrown at them, but did not strike them. The blind on Mr. Sassoon's side was down, but that on his side was up. He was struck on his left arm with a stick, and his arm was still badly bruised. The small glass on the rear and the off-side lamp were broken and other damage was sustained to the extent of Rs. 132. Mr. Sassoons did not receive any injury, but the coachman, who died of plague last Friday, was severely handled and in the opinion of the doctor his system had been greatly affected by the beating he had received. The peon escaped, but the syce was pulled down and beaten. This took place at about 1-45 p.m. About fifty or sixty persons attacked the carriage. Witness thought he recognised No. 4 as one of the assailants. To the best of his belief he saw No. 4. It appeared to the witness that all this was premeditated.

Mrs. Hudson, wife of Mr. Hudson, of the Customs Preventive Service, and residing in the Byculla Cottages, examined by Mr. Little, said at about 1-45 p.m., on the 9th instant, she saw from the gate of her compound a brougham coming up from Foras Road. There was a large crowd on the road and they were armed with sticks. When the brougham passed by she saw the accused No. 4 on the opposite side of the road beckoning to the crowd. He had nothing in his hand at the time. He hailed out to the crowd "Barra Sahib ki gharry ati hai, maro" (the carriage of the big Saheb is coming, strike). The gate was open at the time, and as she saw the crowd rushing on the carriage, she shut the gate through fear. She saw a gentleman putting out his hand on which blows were given with sticks. They were crying out "maro, maro." The syce was pulled down on the road and taken to a room. He was brought back within a few minutes, but she did not see him being beaten. The coachman then drove away. She identified No. 2 as being one of those who struck at the brougham. Her daughter was standing alongside with her at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Oliveira, witness said she saw the accused No. 2 beating the brougham with a stick and then looking at the crowd. She heard someone say "Gora log ka moo nahin dekhne mangta, Inglis ka raj khalas hua. Moosalman ka raj shuru hua." (We do not want to see Europeans' face. The English rule is over, and that of the Mussalmans has commenced.)

Miss Hudson, daughter of the last witness, gave corroborative evidence. She saw accused No. 4 signalling to the crowd when the brougham came up. The crowd thereupon rushed at the gharry and hammered it with sticks. She heard them shouting "maro." Witness identified the first three accused as being in the crowd. They had sticks in their hands and they ran up first. Witness stood at the gate for a quarter of an hour. She did not know the first three accused previously by sight.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said she saw a few Hindus amongst those who attacked Mr. Sassoon's carriage.

Mr. Ringrow, Inspector of the Municipal Health Department, examined by Mr. Little, said on Wednesday, the 9th instant, between 1-30 and 2 p.m., he was in his house at the Byculla Cottages, Foras Road. He saw No. 4 standing near a lamp post on the opposite side of the road. There was a large crowd on the road. A gharry then came up from the direction of the Bellasis Road, and the accused, who was up till now sitting on the road, stood up and looked into the gharry, and having satisfied himself that Europeans were in it, he signalled to the mob. They rushed towards the gharry, shouting out "Kafir log ko maro" (beat the infidels), and began to attack the carriage. Witness at once went into the house and brought his gun. He then showed the gun to the crowd who had gathered near his gate, and they dispersed. He seized No. 4 on the evening of the same day as one of the ringleaders and handed him over to the military.

Bhagwan Dhanji identified Nos. 5 and 6 as being among those who attacked the brougham. They had heavy sticks with them.

At this stage Mr. Little said that as there was not sufficient evidence of identification against the 7th accused, he might be discharged. The seventh accused was accordingly discharged, and the case was adjourned till to-day.

BURNING THE GALLOWS AT UMARKADI.

Soobrati Abdoola and twenty-one others were then charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly. Mr. F. A. Little, Government Solicitor, assisted by Superintendents Brewin, Sardar Mir Abdool Ali, Nolan and Grennan prosecuted; while Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, and Messrs. H. Sealy and Craige, pleaders, appeared for Nos. 22, 9 and 18 respectively.

The accused in this case were charged with having taken part in the riot which took place at Umarkedi and in which a scaffolding erected for the purpose of hanging a murderer was burnt down and a plague chowkey destroyed.

With the exception of Nos. 14, 16 and 21 all the prisoners pleaded guilty.

Mr. Little asked the court to take a lenient view of the case as the mischief done by the accused was not of a serious nature.

The Magistrate sentenced accused No. 2, who was a boy of about fifteen, to receive twelve stripes, and the rest to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Mr. Little then applied that Nos. 14 and 21 be discharged, as there was not sufficient evidence of identification against them.

The Magistrate discharged the two prisoners.

The case against No. 16 was then proceeded with and the evidence of Constables Hemsworth and Todman having been recorded, the case was adjourned for further inquiry.

RIOTING NEAR THE GRAHAM NAKKA.

Elias Ibrahim and six others were then charged with rioting at the Graham's nakka near the junction of Baboola Tank and Hancock Bridge. Messrs. Sealy and Oliviera, pleaders, defended some of the accused.

Accused Nos. 6 and 7 having pleaded guilty they were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Accused Nos. 1,3 and 5 were discharged, as the Public Prosecutor declined to lead evidence against them.

The case against Nos. 2 and 4 was then proceeded with, and Constables Sullivan and Clapp, and Mr. Dicky, were examined as witnesses for the prosecution.

The accused were found guilty and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.

THE ATTACK ON INSPECTOR WILSON.

Mahomed Lalloo and eleven others were then charged with rioting neaer the Buboola Tank Road on the 9th instant. Mr. Kazi Kubiruddin, barrister-at-law, defended the first accused.

The accused Nos. 3,5,6 and 12 having pleaded guilty, they were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each. The accused Nos. 1 and 8, against whom the Public Prosecutor declined to lead evidence for want of proper identification, were discharged.

The case against accused Nos. 2,4,7,9, 10 11 was them proceeded with.

Mr. Little said that originally there were fifteen prisoners in this batch, but three were separated from them, as they had specific evidence against them to prove that they burnt down a scaffolding at the Common Jail, which was raised for the purpose of hanging a murderer, and that they destroyed some of the ambulances for plague patience and a plague chowkey by setting fire to them. As to the rest of the accused, who had not pleaded guilty, Mr. Little said, they were in the crowd, but the prosecution were unable to say whether they intended to set fire to these things or not. This was certain that these accused afterwards proceeded to the Baboola Tank Road and joined with the rioters, who had assembled there and attacked Inspector Wilson.

Inspector Wilson, and Contables Wheatly, Hemsworth, and Porret and other witnesses were then examined.

The Magistrate discharged No. 11 for want of sufficient evidence and sentenced the remaining five to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTACK ON THE BABOOLA TANK FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

Ganoo Balloo and seven others, all "gorawallas" were next charged with rioting at Baboola Tank Road on the 9th instant. Mr. Kazi Kabiroodin, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Velinker and Mr. Cragie, pleaders, defended some of the prisoners, (No. 1 and 6, the clients of Mr. Kazi Kabiroodin and Mr. Velinker were discharged as the Public Prosecutor intimated that he did not want to lead evidence against them. Mr. Little further said that the evideuce against No. 7 was doubtful. The Magistrate accordingly made the order for the discharge of the prisoners Nos. 1 6 and 7, and the case against the rest of the prisoners was then proceeded with. Inspector Wilson, and Power and Constables Parrett, Hemsworth and Wheatley were examined and they severally identified the prisoners as being the persons who had assembled in the crowd on the day in question and who had taken part in the riots by throwing stones, dealing blows with sticks to European police officers and attacking and damaging the Baboobia Tank Fire Brigade Station in which same of the police officers had taken refuge for the time being, Constable Wheatley stated that in consequence of the howl set up by the mob and the violence show by the crowd assembled, the horse of the victoria in which he and Superintendent Ingram were sitting, became unmanagable with the result that the wheels got down in a gutter. The fury of the attack on the Fire Brigade Station was so great at the time that he experienced the greatest defficulty in keeping the crowd down even with revolvers in hand. Mr. Craige then called some witnesses on behalf of his clients.

Further inquiry was then adjourned.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION IN NAGPUR.

OUR Nagpur correspondent writes:—The members of the Famine Commission commenced their sittings in the Commissioner's Court on Monday, the 7th instant. The Commission was composed of Sir James Lyall, President; Dr. Richardson, Mr. Holderness, Mr. Higham, and Rao Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, C. I. E., members; Mr. Cradock, I. C. S., represented the Central Provinces, and Mr. McIntosh acted as Secretary.

Mr. H. F. Mayes, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, was the first witness examined. Touching upon the departures from the principles of the Central Provinces Code, he was of opinion that the chief departures have been in connection with the management of works. These, he said, were dealt with in Mr. Higham's note, and to which he could add nothing. Regarding gratuitous relief, which chapter V. paragraph 37 (1) requires to be sufficient to buy the minimum ration, he said he applied for this rate to be fixed in Balaghat, where the rates paid were: man Rs. 2-8-5 woman Rs. 2-4-0, child 10 to 14 years Rs. 2-0-0, child 5 to 10 years, Rs. 1-8-0, child 5 years, and below, Rs. 1-0-0. Prices, however, rose to seven seers and six seers in Balaghat and Baihar thasils repectively, and the rates, according to the Famine Code, for a man should have been Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4-6 respectively; the rates for the other classes being raised proportionably. The rates paid to dependants, according to Public Works Department, General Order, C. 498 were Rs. 3-4-6 and Rs. 3-12-0. Witness' proposals were, however, cut down as follows, namely, man Rs. 3-0-0, woman Rs. 2-8-0, child 10 to 14 years, Rs. 1-12-0, child 5 to 10 years Re. 1-4-0, child 5 years and below, Re. 1-0-0. The reason given was that "the test was not the application of prices to individual payments, but the effect of relief in this form on the recipient. We do not find that full dependant rates are actually required elsewhere, and the rates indicated above will be ample for Balaghat.

No use was made of poor-houses by sending to them persons who refused to work, as it was found unnecessary, and would have been impracticable. In regard to the degree of success which has attended the measures adopted Mr. Mayes stated the Famine Commission stanard of 15 per cent. was exceeded in the Balaghat district, as in the month of May there were 17·03 per cent. of the population in receipt of relief, bnt that in some tracts this proportion also was exceeded. The population of the Lanji pargana was shown to be 81,000, but the witness said he had four camps there with a total of 33,000 souls. There were two classes of persons who caused the greatest anxiety, namely, tenants and the aboriginal tribes. The former, he said, would not come on works unless they could get back at night to their homes, and the latter would not leave their homes at all. Both classes suffered severely during the rains, when they were brought on village relief. One thousand two hundred and ninety-seven loans, amounting to Rs. 1,61,300 were given out as famine loans under the Land Improvement Act, and these provided work for many, the greatest number on any one day being 17,000 on the 13th February 1897. These works, however, were soon completed, and although numbers on the roads rose rapidly during the hot weather, many could not be induced to come on to the works, consequently they deteriorated rapidly in physique and had to be put on the gratuitous relief list. The mortality in the district was very high, in October 1896 it being 6·17, November 4·33 December 5·21; in January 1897 4·83, February 4·83, March 7·00, April 6·67, May 8·79, June 9·91, July 8·54, August 11·10, September 9·91, October 6·68, November 4·52, and December 4·14, want of clotthing and also dwellings, more dilapidated than usual, told severely during the monsoon on people whose constitutions were already undermined by poor nutrition or want of food altogether. Gratuitous relief was started in April 1893, and by the middle of May of relief. In July it was found necessary to extend operations, and numbers rose to over 13,000 in August; the total number on relief being then 50,000. Economy, Mr. Mayes said, seemed to him to be a matter of comparison, but he had no figures wherewith to compare the financial results of the recent famine with any previous ones. The total number of units relieved was 12,557,070 at a gross cost of Rs. 10,30,074, giving the unit rate to be 1 anna 3·75 pies; while the rate per unit under the various forms of relief worked as follows:—P. W. D. Work including dependants, 1 anna 4·56 pies, civil works, 1-7-50, poor-houses 1-568, relief 0-11-06. In loans Rs. 1,613000 were advanced under the Land Improvement act and Rs. 2,45,400 under the Agricultural Loans Act, while the land revenue for 1896-97 and some small arrears of 1895-97, amounting in all to Rs. 1,76,000, were remitted. The classes which suffered the most, said Mr. Mayes, were the tenants. The kharif crop statistics for the current year showed that only 67 per cent. of the normal area has been sown in spite of all the loans and charitable relief. Seed grains were more than double their usual price, and for the uplands of the Baihar tahsil Government had to import seed and distribute it in loan, as the tenants could procure no grain for themselves. The land-owning classes, or malguzars, he said had suffered, but to a less extent. Few, except very wealthy ones, have been able to sow all their home-farms. Most seem to have sown about three-quarters, while others, whose position and credit had been shaken by the losses of the three previous years, have collapsed altogether, or almost entirely, putting only one-tenth of their home-farm under crops and having to borrow on very high terms to keep themselves alive. As soon as works were started, the labouring classes were the best off, and they have been able to secure a livelihood up to the present day. The trading classes have not been injured seriously as a rule. Some specialized industries, such as weaving, suffered during the famine, but they are now as busy as ever; and the same may be said of artizans in the Balaghat district where thee are no large towns. The great difficulty, Mr. Mayes noticed, was to provide some form of relief in the district, not so demoralising as gratuitous relief for the scattered inhabitants of the Satpura Range; they are largely aboriginal, and are able to obtain a certain amount of food from the forests, but they are improvident, and at the first sign of a rise in prices are ready to sell what grain they may possess. In the matter of measures and methods of working which seemed likely to prove most effective in future Mr. Mayes specially emphasized the necessity of starting kitchens, for children and wanderers, wherever possible, as one of the earliest stages of famine relief; in fact, wherever there is an officer who is not peripatetic, there, said the witness, have a kitchen. It is no good, he said, putting a kitchen or a relief centre in charge of a Revenue Inspector; let him have inspecting charge, but he cannot be responsible for its working when he has to be continually on the move. No village should be more than two miles from a kitchen, and children in such villages, should, as a rule, not be on the gratuitous relief list. In the rains, however, this may not be possible, and as, he stated, happened in Baihar tahsil, a sufficient supply of goods may not be obtainable to keep the kitchens always going during the rains. Mr. Mayes' experience was that the younger officers in charge have been more successful than older men. He was of opinion that they pick up the work more quickly, can move about more rapidly, and have not settled down into grooves from which it is difficult to stir them. He was of opinion that gratuitous relief should be started simultaneously with relief works. That it may not be necessary during the earlier stages of test works. No reliable estimates can be framed until village lists are prepared, but it may be taken for granted that as famine deepens the numbers on relief works will rise. The first stage to take, he thought was to strengthen the ordinary staff, and also increase the supervising staff, and it was suggested that to the class to whom gratuitous relief may be given should be added the kotwars, on whom much dependence is placed for reporting and detecting crime, and unless they are kept in the village, police administration must suffer. Mr. Mayes was of opinion that famine loans were an admirable institution, and proved an inestimable advantage while preparations were being made for commencing the larger works. In a rice country, he said, they are always useful (provided previous loans have been paid off) in repairing tanks and rice bunds. Some further supplementary evidence was recorded which reiterated some of the above particulars. Mr. J. Lampard, missionary, Baihar, Balaghat, C. P., was the next witness. He said he thought it well to preface any evidence and suggestions he may give by stating that his knowledge of famine affairs was limited to a confined area. He had resided during the famine in the village of Nikum, 14 miles east of Baihar, an entirely jungly tract with quite small and scattered villages. He had, however, been in close touch with the people, and had personally supervised the various reliefs instituted by himself, which consisted in the construction of two tanks (costing together over Rs. 4,000) and other work; the distribution of gratuitous relief and the maintenance of orphans from private funds. He also distributed, on behalf of Government gratuitous village relief in twenty neighbouring villages and superintended a children's kitchen. The local distress, he said, was the result of the failure of the kharif crop of 1896 and the shortness of the two preceding ones, and consequent scarcity of grain and abnormally high prices; rice, the staple food going up to five seers during the rains of 1897. In some places the failure of crops was entire, and his own experience, in connection with the mission farm, of harvesting the same quantity of dhan seed he had sown was noticeable. Under normal conditions the people, whose wants are few and simple, enjoy a fair measure of well-being, but the great majority of cultivators are one and two plough tenants, a great proportion of whom could not get through any year without borrowing grain at the beginning of the rainy season, the greater part of the labouring classes living a hand-to-mouth existence. Mr. Lampard then remarked that the only general criticism of Government that he would offer was the expressing of opinion that relief measures were started too late; the result of which was that works were opened, a number of people had become physically unfit for labour, many fell an easy prey to cholera, and other to bowel complaints which became common during the warm season. Touching upon departures from the principles of the C.P. Famine Code, Mr. Lampard said he had no evidence to offer. Tacavi loans, he said, were largely applied for and granted, and were to his mind, an entirely satisfactory form of reliefs to culivators. In the matter of remission of rents, Mr. Lampard said, this and the remission of taxes for the year had been much appreciated and the opening of Government forests for the free collection of edible products undoubtedly saved many lives. Residence on relief works was not objected to by the lowest castes, and more or less migratory people, but better caste people, and those who had anything of a home, were averse to living on relief works, fearing their house and property might suffer in their absence. In fact, he said the aboriginal tribes are averse to living, even temporarily, in close proximity to other castes. On the whole, he thought, residence on relief work was a test of the reality of distress.

The immediate cause of the famine, Mr. Lampard believed, was the failure of crops in 1896. He was not able to say to what extent prices ran up, but they did very much in 1897. Local stocks were completely exhausted, and a buniah was employed to provide grain on behalf of Government. Relief, he said, opened in the beginning of January, and those who came on the works were absolutely in need, and comprised agricultural labourers and cultivators. He was of opinion that things would have been more satisfactory had relief measures been taken earlier than they had. He thought taccavi had been utilized to purpose, and payments to labourers were very liberal; but he thought the minimum ration was too small for a working man, and parents who received cash doles for the support of their children could not be trusted to provide for the latter.

Bishop C. Pelvat was the next witness examined, and his diocese extended over the Central Provinces, except Saugor and Damoh. He had several detached churches. The relief works started under his direction extended to cultivation and buildings, and even at the present time he had under his care some persons in Balaghat. He had been informed of several deaths along the railway line, and he personally saw very many much emaciated persons and some deaths brought about by starvation and disease. The poor-houses, he thought, were not popular, because the inmates were very much under restraint. He said that in the Native State of Nandgaon inmates of poor-houses were badly used, and in consequence he had to report such to the Chief Commissioner. To a question put by the President, Bishop Pelvat said, he was sure religious societies would readily have come forward, if asked, to help the distressed. In the matter of castes, every precaution could have been taken. In fact he was of opinion poor-houses could have been better managed by religious societies. Asked if the parents of children ever inquired for the latter, he said he only remembered three cases where such had occurred. The Roman Catholic Mission, he said, had about 800 orphans, now, and expected more. The Mission received Rs. 2 per head from 1st January last, The Mission did not collect children, but they were brought in by distressed relatives. Bishop Pelvat opened relief operations in September 1896, at which time there was great distress in the Jubbulpore Division, all who came for help being in rags. In the Nagpur city the Roman Catholic Mission had a poor-house under the care of nuns.

The next witness was Mr. E. Penny, who stated that he had been appointed superintendent of relief-works under the orders of the Commissioner of Nagpur. These relief-works comprised tanks and roads. Asked if he thought reservoirs for storing water would be useful, he answered in the affirmative with the proviso that suitable sights were selected. In the matter of employing relief-works, he was of opinion they, could only be utilised to break up and collect metal and for this alone could they be utilised in the event of future famines. They could not be used for rolling roads or for hand ramming, as their physical condition would not permit such work. Large numbers, he said, were employed on earthworks, and those who were otherwise employed. The piece-workers' wages were classed as "B" and on this contractors received 25 per cent., except where a contractor took over charge of the whole works, and acted as officers in charge when he received 50 per cent., but this latter was only in a few special cases. The greatest number, he said, working under a contractor was 3,000 to 4,000, which would mean about Rs. 100 per day to the contractor. The contractor had to pay the workers daily, after their work was measured up. He had no complaints from the men. Check measurements used to be made by the sub divisional officer. It was only in three cases that contractors acted as officers-in-charge, and these were reliable men and gave entire satisfaction. He would be able to find contractors to take up piecework, should occasion require he might perhaps, get them totake up employment, but he thought contractors would prefer working on percentage.

Only able-bodied persons were put on payments by results. The task, he said, were very low. The labourers could not get on with it, and walked away whenever it suited them. There was both earthwork and metalling by payment by results, Mr. Penny was in favour of payments daily, but not by moharrirs. Cashiers, he suggested, should be employed. The payments by results system, he said, drove many off the works. No Sunday wages were given. Those on "D" wages were quite able to subsist. They were never in a very bad condition. He thought there were fewer children at the kitchens than those getting cash doles. Asked if there were any military men employed, Mr. Penny said there were three as sub-divisional officers, and some British non-commissioned officers who were doing duty as overseers, &c. Witness thought these latter were very useful, and a large number of such at the beginning of a great famine would be very acceptable. Asked if he had complaints against contractors, he said he had but nothing serious.

Mr. Bhargora stated that he was an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Nagpur district. In November, 1897, he visited the Nagpur poor-house and was aware of its working. He joind some other native gentleman to open a cheap-grain shop, but as this shop had to sell below cost price, there was a loss of about Rs. 3,000 per mensem. He did not notice many weavers breaking stones; he however thought they should be relieved in their own calling. The men could not do their piecework, as they were evidently not used to it. Mr. Bhargora was of opinion that one-third of the inmates of the Nagpur poor-house were from outside the province. This establishment was taken over by the State from 1st April 1897. The inmates were in a wretched condition, but he thought they had enough to eat considering their poor physique. Weaving, he said, was started as an experimental measure, and it did remarkably well. At present, he said, there was a large stock of cloth, valued at nearly Rs. 80,000 on hand. The sitting after this adjourned. On the following day the officials and others who had come from the Berars were examined.

MEETINGS OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 10, Hummum Street, Mr. Louis Penny in the chair.

The following directors' report with the audited accounts was laid before the meeting for its adoption:

The directors submit the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December last. The latter, after providing Rs. 7,200 in payment of interest on debentures, shows a profit of Rs. 15,630-11-8. An interim dividend of 2 per cent. was declared, payable in July last, absorbing the sum of Rs. 11,561-8-0 and leaving a balance of Rs. 3,969-3-8, now available for disposal. The board recommend that, out of this sum, Rs. 3,500 be placed to deterioration and renewal account and Rs. 300 be written off in reduction of the expenses incurred in connection with the issue of debentures, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 169-3-8 to be carried forward to next year's account. The year under review is one of the worst the company has ever experienced. With the exodus of the monied classes of the population in the early part of the year, the sales of ice fell off very materially. The competition for the reduced demand that ensued was greatly increased. In order to keep the company's ice in the market, prices had to be reduced from time to time till towards the latter end of the year, the level reached barely sufficed to cover expenses. The ill effects of the excessive competition were severely felt all round, and towards the close of the year the company was approached by its competitors with a view to effecting some joint arrangements for keeping prices at a plying level. After some discussion, the terms submitted by this company were agreed to and since 1st January prices have been restored to their former level. The board are glad to report that the arrangements entered upon have, so far, been loyally carried out and that, at the time of writing this report, the business is being carried on at a good profit. A most satisfactory point to be observed is that, although prices are considerably higher than those current at the corresponding period of last year, the sales of ice at the enhanced rates show a very considerable increase. The board much regret not to see their way to recommend a dividend for the half-year ended 31st December last; but, if the present arrangements continue to work smoothly (of which there is every prospect), they consider the company will be in a position to pay an interim dividend for the quarter ending on the 31st of this month. It must be borne in mind that the benefits now being derived from the recent settlement are due to the firm stand made against overcompetition which reached a climax during the latter half of last year. The secretaries and agents have again surrendered their commission on profits for the year.

The chairman then said: The directors' report enters so fully into all matters connected with the company's affairs, that there is very little left for me to say, except to confirm what is said as to the present working arrangements. The returns up to date are so far favourable, that the board propose paying, subject to the approval of the shareholders, an interim dividend of Rs. 2 per share for the quarter ending 31st instant and this will, to some extent, compensate you to some extent, for having received no dividend for the last half year. It is perhaps rather premature to say what may be done in the ensuing quarter, but the directors are in hopes for being able to pay another Rs. 2 per share at the end of the next June. By the articles of the association, the agents, Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., are entitled to a commission on the profit of 3 per cent; but in consideration of the very poor results of the past half year, they have voluntarily resigned all claim to this commission, and the thanks of the shareholders are due to them on this account. I am glad to report that all the machinery is in good order, and that we are fully prepared for any demand that may come in the approaching hot weather. I now beg to propose that the accounts, as presented, be adopted and passed.

The meeting adopted the report with the recommendations of the directors regarding the sum of Rs. 3,969-3-8, re-elected Messrs. Eknath Rugunath Khote and Byramji Nussurwanji Servai as directors, appointed Messrs. Furguson and Irvin and Mr. Nusserwanji Jamsetji as auditors for the ensuing year, on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each, and having thanked the secretaries and agents for having again surrendered their commission on profits for the year, dispersed, with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE ASIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the above company (in liquidation) was called at its office, Apollo Street, Mr. Sassoon J. David presiding. The meeting having approved and adopted the balance-sheet made up to 30th November, 1897, by Messrs. Alex. Furguson and Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, passed a resolution appointing Messrs. Sassoon J. David and B. P. Pochaji with all the powers, contained in secs. 201-202 of the Indian Companies' Act, as additional liquidators, without any remuneration, conjointly with Mr. W. R. Rae, the present liquidator, who proceeds to England for a few months. The proceedings were terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MG. CO., LD.

Mr. Shapoorjee Byramjee Katrak presided at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, which was held at its registered office, No. 10, Sirdars Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on Wednesday, the 23rd March 1898, when the following resolution, which was passed at a previous meeting, was put for confirmation as a special resolution, and was unanimously confirmed. "That the capital of the company be reduced from Rs. 250,000, divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 250 each, to Rs. 1,00,000 shares, divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A DECLARATION OF RIGHT TO LAND AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

VINAYAKRAO KESHAVRAO PALKAR AND ANOTHER vs. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, District judge of Ahmedabad, in appeal No. 119 of 1896. Mr. Anderson, with Mr. R. W. Desai, appeared for Vinayakrao and another, the original plaintiffs and appellants; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, appeared for the Secretary of State, the original defendant and respondent.

Two plots of land were a part of the Inam lands of the plaintiffs and used to be separately numbered at the old survey. At the new survey they had no numbers given to them, for which reason the Courts below held that they had been made a part of the village side over which the plaintiffs had no right of cultivation. The lower appellate Court held that under Section 61 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, Government were competent to set apart a portion of the lands comprised in the Sanad of the plaintiffs for a village site. "Held" in second appeal that Section 61 of the Code relates back to Section 38, and both refer only to lands the property of Government in unalienated villages or unalienated portions of villages. That they do not empower the Government to confiscate any land belonving to an Inamdar and to confer it upon the persons who live in his village. The mere omission to number a plot of land cannot have the effect of turning it into a part of the village site or take away any rights of the plaintiffs to cultivate it. The fact that Government under Act No. VII of 1863 chose to assess only a portion of the holding and to allow the plaintiffs to enjoy the rest free of assessment for more than twenty years, would not have the effect of cutting off the latter from the holding and of placing it at the disposal of Government. "Held" also that the plaintiffs being the owners of the whole village as Inam were also the owners of the bed of a rivulet that lay within the boundaries of their village. The fact that the bed was not numbered or measured so as to be expressly included within the survey numbers formed at the new survey and was not assessed in the Sanad did not affect the ownership of the plaintiffs. Neither the giving nor the omission to give a number to land worked any change in its title and the inam-holding of the plaintiffs would remain the same under the new as it was under the old survey. The omission of Government to assess land separately would not deprive the plaintiffs of it or make it the property of Government. Section 37 of the Land Revenue Code deals only with what is not the property of individuals and does not make the bed of a stream belonging to a private individual public land.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his judgment, said:—There are two subject-matters in dispute in this case, and they will have to be separately dealt with. The first is two plots of land. As to this the District Judge says "admittedly the two plots of land in suit lie within the boundaries of the Jat inam land of the plaintiffs": and the Assistant Judge says "there is not the least doubt that the village site was originally part of the cultivable land belonging to the plaintiffs but at the time of survey in 1853 the land was freshly numbered and the village site was excluded from the numbering with the exception of the wada or compound numbers which were separately numbered." 1853 seems to be a mistake, probably for 1863, but I cannot find any certain information as to the date of the new survey. The case, therefore stands thus. These two plots of land were a part of the inam lands of the plaintiffs and used to be separately numbered at the old survey. At the new survey they had no numbers given to them and for this reason the Courts below hold that they have been made a part of the village site over which the plaintiffs have no rights of cultivation. The Assistant Judge does not say how he thinks this could legally have been done. The District Judge say that Section 61 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, is applicable and that Government were competent to set apart a portion of the lands comprised in the sanad of the plaintiffs for a village site. I cannot agree with him. Section 61 relates back to Section 38 and both refer only to lands the proteity of Government in unalienated villages or unalienated portions of villages. They do not empower the Government to confiscate any land belonging to an Inamdar and to confer it upon the persons who live in his village. Moreover I do not see how the mere omission to number a plot of land could possibly have the effect of turning it into a part of the village site or take away any existing rights of the plaintiffs to cultivate it. Even if the land had been made a part of the village site, it would still belong to the plaintiffs and they would have the same rights over it as before and as indeed they have over the whole of the village site. There is nothing so far as I know to prevent an Inamdar letting out his land, either for building or for cultivation, as he pleases, and the argument that, because the plots now form part of the village site, they cannot be cultivated, fails entirely. The District Judge further seems to think that "as the plaintiffs had themselves procured that the lands in suit should be separated off from the other lands of the inam and as the lands in suit have now been enjoyed by the plaintiffs rent free for over twenty years, they cannot now claim to prevent Government making use of the provisions of Section 61 of the Land Revenue Code." This, however, is a clear misapprehension. The two plots were never separated off from the other lands. They were merely left unnumbered. When the plaintiffs accepted the summary settlement and were granted a sanad for their inam holding, they had to pay a certain amount of quit-rent or assessment for that holding. The fact that Government choseto assess only a portion of the holding and to allow the plaintiffs to enjoy the rest free of assessment, would not have the effect of cutting off the latter from the holding and of placing it at the disposal of Government. It would still be the plaintiffs' inam land. Government under the Act of 1863 had no power thus to take possession of land. They had the power of levying the full assessment only if after enquiry the holder failed to prove title. This power they did not exercise and they have allowed the plaintiff's to hold the two plots free of assessment for more than twenty years. It is clear that this could not possibly create a title in Government or estop the plaintiff's from asserting their own. Even now Government do not claim the land or any assessment upon it, all they wish to enforce is a proviso that the plaintiff's should not cultivate it. I am of opinion that they have no right to place any such restriction on the plaintiff's rights of ownership and would therefore give them the declaration that the two plots are their inam property and that they have the right to cultivate them.

The second subject-matter is the bed of a stream or rivulet which runs through this village. The fact whether it has its source inside or outside the village is disputed but is immaterial. Government claim the right to levy rent or assessment from persons who cultivate the bed of this stream as it dries up; they thus claim the bed as their own property. The plaintiffs contend that the bed belongs to them as riparion owners, and as included in their inam holding. Here again because the bed was not numbered or measured so as to be expressly included within the survey numbers formed at the new survey and was not assessed in the sanad the Courts below have dismissed the claim. This is in my opinion quite wrong. As I have pointed out before, neither the giving nor the omission to give a number to land works any change in its title and the inam holding of the plaintiffs would remain the same under the new as it was under the old survey. I have also shown that the omission of Government to assess land separately would not deprive the plaintiffs of the land or cause it to become the property of Government. The District Judge says that the bed of the stream is public land under Section 37 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879 apparently because "the rivulet does not as is falsely alleged terminate within the plaintiff's limits but flows on beyond." The point of termination, however, has no effect at all upon title and Section 37 deals only with what is not the property of individuals, and can have no application to the bed of a rivulet which flows through the land of any individual for it would be the property of that individual who owned the land upon its banks. The plaintiffs own the whole village, they therefore own the bed of the rivulet that lies within the boundaries of their village. It is clear that the Government has no right whatever to claim the land of that bed and demand rent from the persons who may cultivate it. I therefore, would give the plaintiffs declaration that the bed of the rivulet within their village is their inam land. We grant the plaintiffs the declarations above mentioned with costs throughout.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his decision, said: In this case the appellants (original plaintiffs) sought as against Government a declaration of their right of ownership in respect of two properties, (1) a village site measuring 15 bighas bounded by plaintiffs' lands on all sides and included in the village which was Jat Inam of the plaintiffs, (2) the bed of a stream which flowed through the lands of this Inam village. In the plaint it was stated that these two plots were not numbered at the survey, nor a summary settlement made in respect of them by Government at two annas in the rupee as was done in regard to the other lands, and when plaintiffs applied that the settlement might be extended to them, the Collector, on behalf of Government claimed that the plots belonged to Government, and refused to extend the settlement to them. In his written statement, the Collector, among other defences, urged that as regards the village site, Government only claimed the power to require the plaintiffs to use it as village site, and not to cultivate it, because it was on that understanding that the land was exempted from, the settlemen, and plaintiffs had received for twenty years and more the benefit of that exemption. In regard to the bed of the stream, the defendant's contention was that it was a public stream, and the land belonged to Government, and not to the plaintiffs, as it was not included in plaintiff's, sanad, and was not in their possession. It will be thus seen that the defence in respect of the village site is to some extent distinct from that urged in respect of the bed of the stream. The Court of first instance in its judgement has found in regard to the village site that it was originally part of the cultivable land belonging to the appellants plaintiffs, and further the fact of this inclusion of the land in plaintiffs' inam was not denied by Government. Both the Courts below have, however, rejected the appellants' claim to the declaration sought by them about their ownership of these lands, and their right to let them out for cultivation, on the ground that as the lands were not numbered at the survey of 1853, and no quit rent was fixed in regard to them when the summary settlement was introduced in 1869, the appellants must be held to have acquiesced in the arrangement by which Government allowed these lands to be used only as village site. I think this view is clearly based on a misapprehension of the legal effects of the operations of the survey and summary settlement of lands. If at a survey certain lands are not numbered or assessed by reason of their being Kharab, it does not follow that the ownership of such land is thereby injuriously affected or curtailed. Numbering does not by itself create or destroy rights. Similarly, the exclusion of these lands from the summary settlement would not of itself have the effect of curtailing the owner's rights. Their exclusion would only not protect these lands from an inquiry into the title of the Inamdar to hold them rent free. Sections 38 and 61 of the Revenue Code, on which much stress has been laid in the judgments of both the lower Courts, have plainly no application here, because they relate only to Government lands, and they confer no power on Government to interfere with the private rights of the Inamdar to use his property in the way most advantageous to him. The whole question turns upon the title of the appellants to and their possession of these lands as being part of their Inam village. As long as that title and possession are admitted by Government no question of acquiescence or estoppel can arise merely from the fact that the appellants did not see any occasion to go up to Government and apply for an extension of the summary settlement to these lands. In the argument before us the Government pleader urged that, in case a declaration was granted to the appellants in regard to their ownership of these lands, it should be made subject to the right of Government to assess these lands if it deemed proper to do so. Government has admittedly taken no steps till now to claim any assessment for these lands, and such a declaration cannot therefore be made in this suit at the present stage. As regards the fixing of the quit rent of 2 annas in the rupee, no declaration seems necessary as the appellants plaintiffs expressly asked Government in 1886 to levy such judi on these lands, and it was the refusal of Government to do so that necessitated this litigation. As regards the bed of the stream, it is admitted that the stream flows through the Inam lands of the appellants village. The stream takes its rise in land No. 1352 of the village, and it flows only when rain falls, and is dry at other times. As the stream is included within the boundaries of the Inam village, it is immaterial whether it is included or excluded from the measurements of particular survey numbers. The appellants as the owners of the lands on both sides are proprietors of the bed of the stream. As regards the levy of assessment by Government for the use of the bed of this stream, the evidence shows that the levy was first made in 1886, and not in 1881 as was contended before us. Both the Courts have found that the claim was not time-barred. On the whole, the appellants have clearly established their claim to the declaration sought by them, namely that both the village site and the bed of the stream belong to them as being part of the Inam village, and that the defendant has no right to interfere with appellants' use of both the plots for cultivation or otherwise.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1898.

1. It is notified for general information that the season ends on the 31st of March by which date all class firing must be completed.

The Cooria ranges will be available on Saturday afternoon next the 26th instant.

2. The Scout Contest will take place at the Bandora ranges on Saturday afternoon the 2nd of April.

3. Competitors for the Chart and Compass competition which will shortly be arranged, are requested to send in their names without delay to Lieut. Symons.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th March, 1898.

1. The Annual Inspection of the Corps by the General Officer Commanding, will take place on Saturday the 26th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Dress—Review order—Khaki.

Every member who is not on leave is required to be present or to furnish a medical certificate.

2. Rifles brought to Head-quarters by members, will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.

3. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. to-morrow (Friday) at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. BOUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th March, 1898.

1. There will be class firing at Cooria to-day (Thursday) and Friday. Train leave the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., and Byculla 6-12 a.m. (local time).

2. Candidates for proficiency certificates will parade at the Town Hall Compound on Saturday the 26th instant at 6-30 a.m. Dress—Drill order with arms.

3. There will be class firing at Cooria on Saturday the 26th instant. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 3 and 3-30 p.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under—No. 611 Gunner G. Spencer, and No. 612 Gunner W. L. Crougland, No. 2 Company, No. 2 Sub-division.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Smoking Concert at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 26th instant, at 9 p.m. Members and their friends cordially invited.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TERREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 30 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

WRITERS AND READERS.

It seems that Cardinal Vaughan has officially denounced, in his diocese, a work which recently appeared on the subject of reunion between the Roman and Anglican Churches. The author of it is Father Duggan, the Roman Catholic priest of Maidstone, and its title is Steps Towards Reunion, and Messrs Kegan Paul are the publishers. In his pronouncement Cardinal Vaughan states that he has considered it his duty to "delate the volume to the Holy See." He deems it to be "offensive to pious ears, temerarious, and scandalous"—hard words certainly, from the Church.

Something has already been said here about the novel which had been expected from Count Tolstoy, but which he has now thrown aside. "It is unfinished," he remarked to a recent visitor, "it will never be finished, and what has been written will not be published." He compared his personal position to that of a hunter who at the beginning of the day hunted wherever there was a chance of a shot. But towards evening, when only a few cartridges remained, the hunter sought the certain ground. Tolstoy had more important game in sight than the novel, and "I have no time to lose."

An important work, namely a dictionary of the Bible, is just announced by Messrs. Black. It will be entitled the Encyclopedia Biblica, and will be edited by Professor Cheyne of Oxford, and Dr. Sutherland Black. The primary aim is to apply to every detail, within the scope of a Bible dictionary, the most exact scientific methods now in use. This it is hoped, may provide the results of a thorough-going critical study of the Bible with a completeness and conciseness never attained. The Encyclopedia Biblica, which has a fine staff of contributors, will appear in four quarterly volumes, beginning in October.

A new volume, making the seventh will shortly appear in Macmillan's Foreign Statesmen Series. It is by Mr. P. F. Willert, of Oxford, who has Mirabeau for his subject. Speaking of books on Mirabeau, he says he does not know that much has been written in English about him, except an essay by Macaulay. He thinks that the compound name which Macaulay, after his own fassion, coined for Mirabeau—Wilkes-Chatham—is by itself alone worth the whole of Carlyle's "fanciful rhapsody." Another memoir of the Foreign Statemen Series which is in sight will deal with Cavour. The writer is an Italian lady, the Countess Cesaresco.

The Queen has accepted the dedication of a work which Messrs. Sampson Low hope to publish next week. It is that, dealing with British miniature painters, on which Mr. J. J. Foster has been engaged for some time back. He has not sought to present an exhaustive treatise upon an art that has a history extending over centuries. Neither has he had in view a biographical dictionary of the English miniaturists and enamel painters. What the book tries to do is to give particulars of the careers of the most eminent professors of both branches of the art, with a word on their characteristics. The numerous illustrations includes specimens from the Windsor collection and from notable private collections.

The announcement recently made that Mr. Budgett Meakin's History of Morocco would be published this spring by Messrs. A. D. Innes and Co. is premature, as not only does the author feel himself a long way still from the completion of his task—which will involve another sojourn in Morocco—but he has as yet concluded arrangements with no publisher for either of his works, though he had been in treaty with the firm referred to. The fact is that too little interest is felt in the subject to promise an extensive demand for so detailed a series except as works of reference. The Romance deals with the internal development of Morocco from the earliest times—from the original authorities—and also its external relations, which include a complete account of the Salee Rovers, the Christian slaves, and European diplomatic relations with the Moorish Court. The second volume is entitled The Moors. In order to ensure accuracy the accumulated notes were read in Arabic to one set of competent Moors, and the chapter as finished to another set. The third describes The Country of the Moors, the various chapters having been revised by the best authorities in each town. Both of these volumes are more than half written, but also require further travel and study upon the spot.

Professor Max Muller has been sorting his writings into a uniform edition, which Messrs. Longmans are now preparing. The volumes will be issued monthly, at five shillings, beginning this month with the Gifford lectures on Natural Religion. Then will come the lectures on Physical Religion, also delivered before the University of Glasgow. The Chips from a German Workshop will run to four volumes, while the Science of Language will occupy two.

The reminiscences and correspondence will see the light before long of M. Cuvillier-Fleury, who was tutor to the Duc d' Aumale, and who occupied a prominent position in French intellectual society. Daniel Lesueur, who is one of the strongest of French lady novelists has a novel in the press entitled Lavras Closes. M. Henri Potez has published a study of the French writers of elegiac poetry from Parny to Lamartine. The volume which will be published shortly is to be called L'Elegie en France avant le Romantisme. It may interest English readers to know that a cheap edition, in three volumes, is about to be published of General de Marbot's Memoires. M. Robinet de Clery's work on the Channel Islands, extracts from which have been appearing in the "Figaro," is in the press. Title of the volume: Les Iles Normandes: Pays de Home Rule. La Fatigue Intellectuelle, the first volume of a new series, La Bibliotheque de Pedagogie et de Psychologie, is to appear in a few days. Its authors are M. A. Binet, the well-known director of the Sorbonne Laboratory, and M. V. Henri, of the Annee Psychologique.

Mr. Clark Russell has recently published a novel—of course a sea story—which Mr. James Bowden will publish in the autumn. The same publisher has two volumes in the press by that young Australian writer Mr Firth Scott. One is a novel, the other short stories. The full title of Mr. Robert Hichen's coming novel is The Londoners: An Absurdity, Mr. Heinemann is to publish it towards the end of the month. Mr. Lane is bringing out next week a story, Carpet Courtship, by a new writer, Mr. Thomas Cobb, who also has a second volume in preparation. Messrs. Chatto will publish Mr. Beaty's story, Colonel Thorndyke's Secret. The hero finds some of his adventures in India. Messrs. White will publish a second series of Mr. G. R. Sims's stories, Dorcas Dene, Detective; also Mr. Bertram Mitford's romance The Induna's Wife.

Mr. Thomas Burleigh, of Oxford-street announces for early publication a new one-volume novel by John Bickerdyke, entitled Her Wild Oats. The story is concerned with life in an old-world village near the Thames, Thames house boats and matters theatrical. Mr. L. Raven Hill is illustrating a new humorous book. The Pottle Papers, which Messrs. Lawrence Greening and Co will publish during the spring season The author is announced as "Saul Smiff." Mr. Albert S. Bradshaw will shortly publish through Messrs. Lawrence Greening and Co. a new novel entitled The Gates of Temptation." Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. will shortly issue A Soldier of Manhattan, and his Adventures at Ticonderoga and Quebec, by Mr. J. A. Altsheler; Senorita Montenar by Mr. Archer P. Crouch; and The Ambition of Judith, by Miss Olive Birrell. There will presently be issued from the offices of the European Mail another work from the pen of Sundowner, entitled Yarns from the Never-Never. The volume will contain some three dozen yarns from the Australian back-blocks.

A Life of General Sir Richard Meade is being written by Mr. Thomas H. Thomson. It will be published by Messrs. Longmans. The letter on the Army which Mr. Arnold Forster, M.P., has recently contributed to the "Times" are to be published as a volume by Mr. Edward Arnold, on Monday. The volume of Nature Papers, for which Mr. G. C. Haite has prepared an interesting series of sketches, will be issued at once by Messrs. Kegan Paul. The writer is Mr. Tickner Edwardes. Mr. Macqueen's early publications include a new book by Mr. Charles Dixon, entitled Lost and Vanished Birds, with numerous illustrations by Mr. Charles Whymper. Messrs. Chatto are reissuing at a popular price Mr. C. J. Richardson's practical guide on banding masters, The Englishman's House. Messrs. Methuen will publish Mr. Lionel Decle's long-deferred work. Three Years in Savage Africa. Mr. Decle's travels extended over 7,000 miles, and the book will contain minute description of native habits and customs, and a comparisons of the colonial systems of the various European Governments. Mr. H. M. Stanley, M.P. has written a long introduction, and the book contains 100 illustrations and five maps.

The proprietors of the Unicorn Press announce that they have taken larger and more convenient premises at 7, Cecil-court, St. Martin's-lane, W. C. Messrs. Cassell will shortly issue a new work under the title of Cassell's Family Lawyer, by a Barrister-at-law. It will be a popular exposition of the civil law of England and Scotland. Soldiering Fifty Years Ago; Australia in the Nineties, is the title of a work by Major de Winton, to be issued in a few days from the offices of the European Mail, London. A second edition of Sir Gavan Duffy's reminiscenses has already been called for, although the work only came out a month ago. West Africa plays a prominent part in the forthcoming volume of Messrs Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier's "Famous Scots Series, which deals with the romantic story of the distinguished traveller Mungo Park. The author, Mr. T. Banks Maclachlan, gives a sketch of the spread of French dominion in the Niger region down to the present day. Dr. Watson (Ian Maclaren) is publishing shortly with Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton a volume of religious papers. Companions of the Sorrowful Way, Messrs. Blackwood's spring publications will include Fergusson's Scots Poems—as the volume is to be called. There will be a photogravure portrait of Fergusson.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

POINT TO POINT RACES AND GYMKHANA.

TO BE HELD AT SANTA CRUZ ON THURSDAY MARCH 31.

1st Event.—Aunt Sally Stakes—Teams of four to ride a given course over two jums to screen, dismount by half sections and knock 4 cocoanuts off posts returning to winning post over one jump. Team doing this in shortest time to win. Open to Members of the Bo. L. H. The Jacal Club, Yacht, Byculla and Bombay Clubs and Bombay Gymkhana. Four Prizes to winning team presented by the Bombay Light Horse.

2nd Event.—Open Point to Point—For all Horses about 2½ miles colors to be worn. Prizes a Cup. Weights—English and Walers, Catch weights 12st 7lbs, Aarabs and C B's, Catch weights 10st 7lb.

3rd Event.—Point to Point—About 2 miles. Open to chargers which have been regularly paraded with the Bombay Light Horses during the past drill season the owners of which have qualified for the same period. Weights—Walers Catch weights 12st 7lbs, Arabs and C B's Catch weights 10st 7lbs. Prize—A Cup presented by the Officer Commanding Bo. L.H.

4th Event.—Bolster Fight—Closed to sections of the Bombay Light Horse. Conditions will be given later.

5th Event.—Syce's Race—All entries from Members of the Bombay Light Horse for events Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 should be sent in before 2 p.m. on Saturday the 26th instant. Entrances for the Aunt Sally Stakes and Bolster Fight to be sent in separately by Members of the Corps. Outside entries for Events Nos. 1 and 2 will be received up to 5 p.m. on Monday the 28th instant.

All questions arising in connection with this meeting will be decided by the Committee of the Bombay Light Horse whose decision will be final. The Committee to have full descretion as to accepting or rejecting any entry.

Competitors in the point to point Races will be provided with instructions as to the course at the Starting Point.

All entries (Free) to be sent to E. Rivers Smith, 9, Rampart Row.

BOMBAY TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING

SATURDAY, 26TH MARCH.

ENTRIES.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—6 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's b a g Helios
Mr A M Bushari's g a g Chanda
Mr Franklin's b a g President
Ali bin Talib's c a g Showman
Mr Adamjee Mahomed's b a h Chieftain
Mr Bezonjee Pestonjee's b a g Nobleman
Mr Abdoola Jamimi's g a p Rubdan

THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's c a g Scimitar
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a g Abzam II
Mr S A W's g a g Midnight
Mr Mahomed bin Haji Abdoola's c a g Ardahan
Mr F N B's c a p Bonny Boy II
Mr Abdoola Jamimi's g a p Rubdan

THE NEW STAND PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr Gordon Hunter's br aus g Dishonour
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's br aus m Miss Hallena
Mr R J Hunter's c aus g Coolalta by Abercorn Copra
H H Aga Khan and Aga Shah's b aus g The Wreck
Mr D D's b aus c Lleweiyn by Cambia Lady Lovett
Mr R P Kapadia's b aus g Roy

THE TOWN PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr H Jamsetjee's b a g Manilla
H H Aga Khan's b aus m Fleetwing
Messrs Franklin's and Gordon's b aus p Tyro
Col Monteith's b aus m Nancy
Mr R P Kapadia's c aus g Fireddie
Mr Hakim M Mesood's g a g Delhi

THE KEMPTON STAKES.—1 mile.

Mr B's g a p Clown
Mr Abdoolaziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza
Mr Fahad bin Saif's c a p Muktar
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Malta
Mr S A W's g a p Sirdar
Capt Young and Mr McGeorge's b a p Batoum
Mr Jasoffally Mahomed's b a p Driver

SELLING RACE.—5 furlongs.

Mr H Jamsetjee's b a g Ranger, Rs. 800
Aga Mustapha Khan's b a p Nightingale, Rs. 500
Mr S A W's g a p Exile, Rs. 800
Mr Artin A Essajie's b a p Blood, Rs. 600
Mr Pallonjee Hormusjee's g a g Euphrates, Rs. 600
Mr Pestonjee's Framjee's b a g Jehangir Rs. 500

DIVINE SERVICE.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art)

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

Feast of the Annunciation (Lady Day)
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

LENTEN SERVICE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

7 p.m.—Litany and Address by Rev. Father Bullen S. S. J.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

92-97—Wadia and G—Hajee Mohomed Abba vs Pestonjee Cursetjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

206-97—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Jivraj Ladha—Thakurdas D and Co.
450—25768-96—R S Brown and Co—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Jeosub—Smetham B and N.
451—25769-96—R S Brown and Co—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

Testamentary Suits.

16-95—P R and Kolah, H and Kanga—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Esse—Framjee M and M.
2-96—Bhaishunker and K—Shivshunker Rameshunker vs Ramshunker Atmaram—M N Sacklatwalla.
22-97—Matubai and J—Bhowanishunker Ruttonji and others vs Ramdas Thakersey Vusoonjee Thakersey—Payne G and S.
30-97—Chitnis M and M—Wasudew Moreshanker Patverdhan vs Janardhan Venayeek Josi—Dikshit and D.
4-98—Little and Co—Ladkibai widow vs Mahaluxmibai and others—Hiralal M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

452-97—Little and Co—Anpoornabhai vs Venayek Megarham Navalker—Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

609-96—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Nassarwanjee Vatchaghandy vs Maneckbai and others—Ardesir H and D.
149-97—Muljee and R—Lukmibai and others vs Ladkibai and another—Little and Co, and Hiralal M and M.
143-92—Muljee and R—Dwarkadas Jeewjee Vassonjee vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Shamrao P.
93-92—Shamrao P—Keswajee Mohanjee and another vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Muljee and R.

For hearing objections on Commissioners Report.

139-94—J C Cama—Kulsoombhai vs Fatmabibi widow and others—Ardesir H and D, and J Peon—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

220-97—Bhaishanker and K—Anatbai vs Ally Mohomed Haji Sally Mohomed—Ardesir H and D.
405-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibee vs Bayabibi and others—Payne G and S, and J Peons.
113-93—M N Saklatwalla—Haseum Miya Ahmed vs Nawab Allum Alikhan Bahadur and another—Framjee and D.
37-97—Dikshit and D—Dawood Oomar and another vs Aishabai and another—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble MR JUSTICE FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

422-97—Sorabjee and J—Roopchand Hookumchund and others vs Lieut H T Naylor and another—Crowford B and Co.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

9-98—In person—Rughoonath Kessowjee vs Vullubdas Hemraj—M A Vakil—Part heard.
46-97—In person—Fatmabai vs Abdool Hoosein Kurrimbhai and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

594-97—Dikshit and D—Janobhoy Kuramchand vs Tyaball Jafferji—Framjee and D—Part heard.
239-96—Roughton and B—John William Ward vs The B B and C I Ry Co and another—Crawford B and Co and Dikshit and D.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg., Fah	inches 29·810
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·2
Dew Point	68·3
Relative humidity of Air	·658
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky reckoned =10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 88·1
Minimum, do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·3
General Directions of wind	N, NNW, N, NNW, NW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 243

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 22.

10 p.m.	79·2

THURSDAY.—MARCH 23.

6 a.m.	75·0
10 a.m.	81·8
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	83·8

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or failing off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London.

The dietetic value of Cocoa depends
1st—On the proper adjustment of the fat.
2nd—On the miscibility and solubility of the Cocoa Powder.
By VAN HOUTEN'S Special Process

1. The superabundance of natural fat, which renders crude cocoa unacceptable to the public, has been properly reduced and thereby—
2. The proportion of the more valuable compounds of the cocoa, including the flesh-forming substances, have been necessarily increased.
3. Van Houten's Cocoa contains also more of the valuable natural phosphates, and is, therefore, of greater dietetic usefulness. In this respect it more nearly approaches milk than other cocoas.
4. It is almost perfectly miscible, and of greatly increased solubility; thus a cupful of Van Houten's Cocoa is richer, fuller, and, so to say, more pleasant to the palate than a cupful of that of any other maker, while its increased real solubility necessarily augments its digestibility.

VAN HOUTEN'S Cocoa contains no added starch or sugar or any substance foreign to the cocoa bean.

EDWARDS'
"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

"DISINFECT" WITH SANITAS
FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &C.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Valuable Book, "HOW TO DISINFECT," free on application.
The SANITAS Co., Ltd., BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN. "Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6d PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6
"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE" Darling Brand from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.
Toilet "Lanoline" For Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK
The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ought to contain A BOTTLE of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'



It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION
THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."
—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.
Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked 'ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
Sole Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest manor the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."
Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
BACK & CO., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

S. & H. HARRIS.
HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION
HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste
WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACAER & Co., BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Canada
on 19 June, 2017

"THE DIAMOND JUBILEE" CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box of 50, Re. 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality of Yenidje Turkish Tobacco**

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a cool fragrant Cigarette.

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H. E. THE VICEROY

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

SCOTLAND

"Expects Every Man to Do His Duty"

BY DRINKING

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY.



OBTAINABLE THROUGHOUT THE EAST OR MORE SPECIALLY AT

COLOMBO: A. F. Sleeman. CALCUTTA: McKenzie, Lyall & Co.
RANGOON: Gardner, Brown & Co. KARACHI: H. J. Rustomjee & Co.
SINGAPORE: McAlister & Co.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

PENS

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S

HYDROXYL-FREE

COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil: the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable **Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.



HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

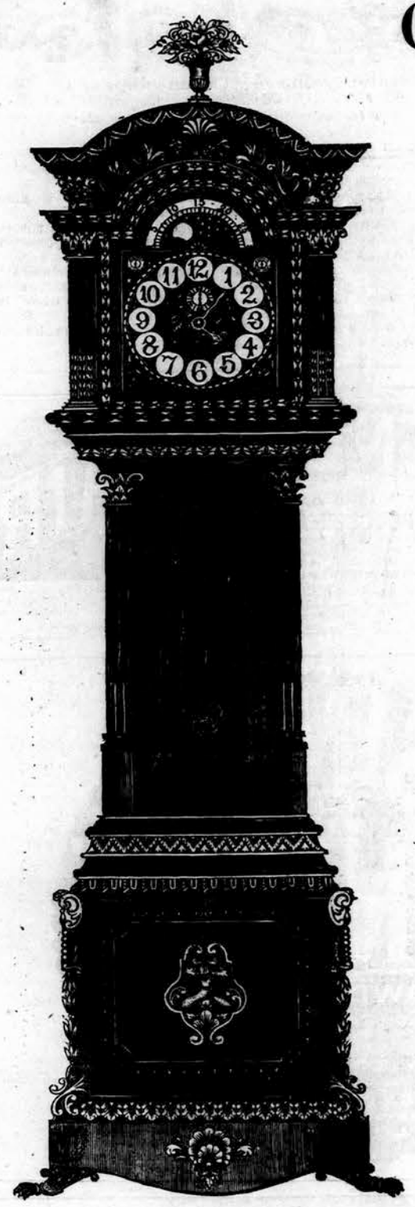
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.



CLOCKS.

CLOCKS.

CLOCKS.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED, have a large collection of Clocks suitable for all purposes.

TOWER and TURRET CLOCKS with one, two or four dials.
TUBE CHIMING CLOCKS, as illustrated.
WALL CLOCKS of English Make.
RAILWAY CLOCKS.
ANGLO-AMERICAN OCTAGONAL CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS.
THIRTY DAYS' WALL CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
DRUM CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES.
CARRIAGE or PALKI CLOCKS.
THE HANDLESS or AUTOMATIC CLOCKS.
DURBAR CLOCKS.
400 DAYS' WIND CLOCKS.
STEAM HAMMER CLOCKS.
ENGLISH LIBRARY CLOCKS.
ENGINE ROOM or SHIPS CLOCKS.
FANCY TABLE CLOCKS.
LIGHTHOUSE CLOCKS.
TELL-TALE CLOCKS.
&c., &c., &c.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."

(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE **ONLY** **GOLD MEDAL** ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.



TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 News. papers

"They are a Treasure." *Standard*

Sold by all Stationers.



They come as a boon and a blessing to men. The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Pen a Treasure." *Standard*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
In ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.



The Original and the Standard Writing Machine of the World

Excels in Legibility and Beauty of Work, Ease, and Convenience of Operation, Simplicity, Durability and Speed.

Writes Capitals and Small Letters, Punctuation Marks, Figures, Commercial Signs, Accented Letters, etc., in any Language that employs the Roman Character, as well as some that do not. Can be equipped on order for the special requirements of Political, Commercial, Legal, Literary, Scientific, or Medical users.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on Application to

WARDEN & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS,
27 Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

YOU CAN TAKE



MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.



---

for Ladies **Apiol & Steel Pills**

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from

MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.
AGENTS, TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY.

Printed and published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.